The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2904. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

EXCITING NEWS FROM CHARLESTON

Confirmation of the Reports Relative to the Star of the West.

Correspondence Between Major Anderson and Governor Pickens.

A Messenger from Maj. Anderson on the Way to Washington.

Hostile Preparations for the Sloop-of-War Brooklyn.

DETERMINATION TO FIRE UPON HER.

Expectation of a General Engagement.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Seizure of Fortifications in Louisiana and North Carolina.

Immediate Secession in Alabama and Florida.

THE NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

About 11 o'clock this morning a boat from Fort Sumter, bearing Lieut. HALL with a white flag, approached the city. Lieut. HALL had an interview with Gov. PICKENS, and was afterwards escorted to his boat and reëmbarked for Fort Sumter. The communication from Major ANDERSON is as follows:

To His Excellency the Governor of South Carolina:

SIR: Two of your batteries fired this morning on an unarmed vessel, bearing the flag of my Government. As I have not been notified that war has been declared by South Carolina against the United States, I cannot but think this a hostile act, committed without your sanction or authority. Under that hope I refrain from opening a fire on your batteries. I have the honor, therefore, respectfully to ask whether the above-mentioned act—one which I believe without parallel in the history of our country or any other civilized Government—was committed in obedience to your instructions, and notify you, if it is not disclaimed, that I regard it as an act of war, and I shall not after reasonable time for the return of my messenger, permit any vessel to pass within the range of the guns of my fort. In order to save, as far as it is in my power, the shedding of blood, I beg you will take due notification of my decision for the good of all concerned,—hoping, however, your answer may justify a further continuance of forbearance on my part.

I remain, respectfully,

ROBERT ANDERSON.

GOV. PICKENS' REPLY.

Gov. PICKENS, after stating the position of South Carolina towards the United States, says that any attempt to send United States troops into Charleston harbor, to reinforce the forts, would be regarded as an act of hostility; and, in conclusion, adds that any attempt to reinforce the troops at Fort Sumter, or to retake and resume possession of the forts within the waters of South Carolina, which Major ANDERSON abandoned, after spiking the cannon and doing other damage, cannot but be regarded by the authorities of the State as indicative of any other purpose than the coercion of the State by the armed force of the Government; special agents, therefore, have been off the Bar to warn approaching vessels, armed and unarmed, having troops to reinforce Fort Sumter aboard, not to enter the harbor. Special orders have been given the commanders at the Forts not to fire on such vessels until a shot across their bows should warn them of the prohibition of the State. Under these circumstances, the *Star of the West*, it is understood, this morning attempted to enter the harbor with troops, after having been notified she could not enter, and consequently she was fired into. This act is perfectly justified by me.

In regard to your threat about vessels in the harbor, it is only necessary for me to say you must be the judge of your responsibility. Your position in the harbor has been tolerated by the authorities of the State, and while the act of which you complain is in perfect consistency with the rights and duties of the State, it is not perceived how far the conduct you propose to adopt can find a parallel in the history of any country, or be reconciled with any other purpose than that of your Government imposing on the State the condition of a conquered province.

F. W. PICKENS.

SECOND COMMUNICATION FROM MAJOR ANDERSON.

To His Excellency Gov. Pickens.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, and say, that under the circumstances I have deemed it proper to refer the whole matter to my Government and intend deferring the course I indicated in my note this morning until the arrival from Washington of such instructions as I may receive.

I have the honor also to express the hope that no obstructions will be placed in the way, and that you will do me the favor of giving every facility for the departure and return of the bearer, Lieut. T. TALBOT, who is directed to make the journey.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

Gov. PICKENS immediately granted the permission desired, and directed Lieut. TALBOT to have every facility and courtesy extended to him as bearer of dispatches to the United States Government, both in going and returning.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

Lieut. T. TALBOTT left Charleston late last night with dispatches from Maj. ANDERSON to the President of the United States.

Lieut. TALBOTT goes to Washington for further instructions from the President. A party of gentlemen entertained him at the Charleston Hotel previous to his departure.

There is no excitement here.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 10.

The Charleston *Courier*, of to-day, says that about 3½ o'clock, yesterday morning, the steamer *General Clinch* discovered the steamship *Star of the West*, and signalled the fact of her approach to the sentinels of the battery on Morris Island. As soon as the signals were seen by those on guard there, Morris Island was astir with men at their post before the orders could be given them to prepare for action. They remained in anxious suspense, but ready for what they believed was sure to come, a volley from Fort Sumter. The *Star of the West* rounded the point, took the ship channel inside the bar, and proceeded straight forward until opposite Morris Island, about three quarters of a mile from the battery. A ball was then fired athwart the bows of the steamer. The *Star of the West* displayed the Stars and Stripes. As soon as the flag was unfurled the fortification fired a sucession of heavy shots. The vessel continued on her course with increased speed, but two shots taking effect upon her, she concluded to retire. Fort Moultrie fired a few shots at her, but she was out of their range. The damage done to the *Star of the West* is trifling, as only two out of seventeen shots tocok effect upon her. Fort Sumpter made no demonstration except at the port holes, where guns were run out bearing on Morris Island.

FURTHER STARTLING INTELLIGENCE.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SLOOP-OF-WAR BROOKLYN.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

Dispatches stating that the United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* is coming here with an armed force creates the most intense excitement. Great preparations are being made in the harbor to receive her.

A large steamer called the *Marion*, of the Charleston and New-York line, has been purchased by South Carolina and ordered to be razeed for a man-of-war. Her upper cabin is to be taken off and she is to be supplied with a complete armament.

The buoys in the harbor have been removed.

The *Brooklyn* will be fired into.

Fort Sumter will then open on the South Carolina fortifications, and the fight will become general.

The people are preparing for it and the worst.

The *Brooklyn* cannot come in without a great fight.

Major ANDERSON will protect her. He only pledged himself not to prevent communication between the South Carolina forts until Lieut. TALBOTT come back.

A steam tug called the *Aid*, left the wharf to-night for the purpose of reconnoitering. She is mounted with one gun, and is under the command of Lieutenant HAMILTON, formerly of the Federal Navy.

There is much talk of sending to Savannah for tugboats to take the place of gun-boats.

SEIZURE OF THE MARION.

A dispatch to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., agents of the steamship line between this City and Charleston, says the steamship *Marion* has been seized by the Government of South Carolina for State's service. Capt. WHITING is on his way to this City by railroad.

THE BROOKLYN SPOKEN.

The steamship *Roanoke*, Capt. COUCH, from Richmond, &c., arrived yesterday evening, reports, Jan. 9, 3 P. M., off Cape Henry, passed U. S. steam-frigate *Brooklyn*, steering South.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* carried off a pilot, named GUY. She would not stop to discharge him.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

There is great excitement and anxiety here to-day, relative to the steamer *Star of the West*. The interest has been intense.

Early this afternoon a dispatch was received by Secretary TOUCEY from MARSHAL O. ROBERTS, announcing the safe anchorage of the steamer in Charleston harbor.

The news speedily flew over the city, causing generally great rejoicing. It was sent to the Capitol, and the Secessionists received it with the keenest disappointment.

Senator WIGFALL declared that if the news was true, South Carolinians all deserved slaughter for their pusillanimity.

Towards night dispatches came, announcing positively that the steamer on being fired into put to sea again and did not return. The Government expects her arrival at Norfolk to-morrow in company with the United States frigate *Brooklyn*, which went to her relief.

Reliable authority says that the *Star of the West* will be sent again to Charleston, unless the President changes his mind, with ample naval force to engage the several batteries while she runs in and lands her men and cargo.

It is intimated in official circles that the steam revenue-cutter *Harriet Lane* and the frigate *Brooklyn* will both accompany her on her next effort to enter Charleston harbor. As the *Harriet Lane's* machinery is below deck and protected from danger of damage by shot, she can run in much more safely than a commercial steamer. It is presumed that she will transport the passengers and cargo from the *Star of the West* to Sumter, while the *Brooklyn* lays outside the bar, but in range of the batteries.

The Navy Department fully expects the *Brooklyn* to fall in with the *Star of the West*, and take her to Norfolk, with a view to start again on this new effort.

A dispatch from KEITT to the Secessionists gives the details of the firing, and says that four balls struck the steamer's hull. A portion of the dispatch was confidential to Southern Senators, but it is understood that it urges them to remain in their seats to defeat objectionable legislation and the confirmation of MCINTYRE as Collector of the port of Charleston.

Senator WIGFALL publicly declares to-night that no steamer except under the Palmetto flag will be able to enter Charleston until every gun of Fort Moultrie is dismounted. He admits however that Major ANDERSON from Fort Sumter can demolish Fort Moultrie instanter.

Much surprise is expressed here that Major ANDERSON did not open fire on Fort Moultrie in retaliation for the treatment of the *Star of the West*, but the Government *can get no advices from him.*

It is reported here that the purport of Lieut. HALL'S message to Gov. PICKENS, was a notification that if the *Star of the West* was fired into again, the women and children in Charleston should be removed to a place of safety, as the guns of Fort Sumter would be turned on the city. It is impossible to ascertain whether this rumor is accurate, as the only information from Charleston is that in the hands of the Secession leaders here.

There is reason to believe that ANDERSON'S instructions do not restrain him from the course above indicated.

Gen. SCOTT received a dispatch late last night from a friend of ANDERSON, at Charleston, but it is quite vague, *in order to escape secession censorship*, and gave no definite information. Gen. SCOTT replied that Maj. ANDERSON was a discreet officer, and needed no further orders.

I learn on high Secessionist authority that a Lieutenant of ANDERSON'S command left Charleston this morning for Washington, by permission of the Charleston authorities, to confer with the Government, and obtain fresh instructions. This is the result of Lieut. HALL'S interview with Gov. PICKENS yesterday, when the latter avowed the State's responsibility for the firing on the *Star of the West*, Maj. ANDERSON'S messenger is expected to-morrow night.

As the story that Major ANDERSON is short of supplies still finds place in the Press, let me state that it is entirely erroneous. The Government would relieve him at any cost and without delay if it were true. The War Department is fully advised of his condition. He has an abundance of water, provisions, and munitions of war.

It was feared that he might be short of fuel, but it is found that there are extensive old buildings at the fort, and sheds and timbers used during the construction of the works, which need to be removed, and which will afford abundant fuel for six months to come.

THE STAR OF THE WEST MATTER AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The news of the attack upon the *Star of the West* created great feeling in this city. But one opinion is expressed, and that is for immediate action on the part of the Government to maintain the Union at all hazards.

SEIZURE OF THE GOVERNMENT WORKS IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 10.

All the troops in New-Orleans were under arms last night, by order of Gov. MOORE.

Five companies embarked this morning at 2 o'clock to seize the arsenal at Baton Rouge.

The Orleans Battalion Artillery and four companies embarked at 11 for Forts Jackson and St. Philip, forty miles below, on the Mississippi, commanding the approach to New-Orleans.

The wharf was crowded with citizens, who vociferously cheered the departure of the steamer.

Three companies left this afternoon on a steamer to seize Fort Pike on Lake Ponchartrain.

New Regiments of troops are being organized.

Rumor prevails that the war steamer *Crusader* is coming up the river, and the highest excitement prevails.

Texas and Florida will also seize their fortifications.

The troops in Tennessee and Mississippi are arming.

Eight hundred thousand in specie arrived, to-day, from New-York.

SEIZURE OF NORTH CAROLINA FORTS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Jan. 10.

Forts Johnson and Caswell were taken possession of on the night of the 8th by the Smithville Guard.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The steamer *Joseph Whitney*, after taking on board provisions and munitions of war at the Navy-yard yesterday, proceeded this morning to Fort Independence, where troops were put on board with several officers. She is expected to leave this afternoon. Her destination is supposed to be the coast of Florida.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The steamer *Joseph Whitney* left the harbor at 4 o'clock this afternoon. She took seventy United States soldiers and the following officers: Major ARNOLD, Commanding; Lieutenants BLUNT and BENSON, and Surgeon MCLAREN.

ALABAMA STATE CONVENTION.

PREPARATION FOR IMMEDIATE SECESSION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Jan. 10.

Mr. BULGER, of Tallahassee, offered a preamble and resolutions of a coöperative and conservative character, as follows:

Resolved, That separate State action is unwise and impolitic.

Resolved, That Alabama should invite the Southern States to a Convention to be held as early as practicable, which shall consider and agree upon a statement of grievances, and the manner of obtaining redress, whether in the Union or out of it.

The above were referred to the Committee of Thirteen.

Mr. BAKER, of Russell, offered a resolution requesting the Governor to furnish the Convention with a statement of the number of arms purchased under the act of the last Legislature, as well as their character, description and price; also what other arms, &c., are under his control.

Mr. JAMISON moved an amendment requesting information as to the number of companies and soldiers that had offered their services to the Governor and been accepted.

The amendment was accepted and the information directed to be communicated to the Convention in secret session.

Mr. YANCEY moved an amendment, asking information in regard to the amount of ordnance and ammunition owned by the State, and the extent of the Federal property in Alabama, and what portion of it was found at Fort Vernon and Fort Morgan.

Mr. JAMISON'S resolutions were so amended and adopted.

Mr. COLEMAN offered the following:

Resolved, By the people of Alabama, that all the powers of this State are hereby pledged to resist any attempt by the Federal Government to coerce any of the seceding States.

Discussion ensued upon this resolution, pending which the Convention adjourned to Thursday.

Capt. RANDOLPH of the Federal Navy resigned yesterday and immediately tendered his services to the Governor of Alabama.

A number of editors and compositors are in the companies that have gone to Pensacola, Florida.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, Jan. 10.

It is understood that the Committee of Thirteen reported an ordinance of secession this morning. It will be debated and perhaps adopted to-day.

It is also understood that a minority report will be presented in favor of coöperation.

The majority report is for prompt secession, and requests a Convention of all Southern States, to be held in Montgomery early in February.

It is believed that the majority report will be adopted by about twenty majority.

Some of the prominent Coöperationists will, in the event of secession, take a prominent stand in defence of the position that the State assumes.

MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

JACKSON, Miss., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Delegations from South Carolina and Alabama were invited to seats in the Convention. They were greeted with applause.

Efforts were made to postpone action, which were voted down.

The 15 delegates who opposed the ordinance will sign it to-morrow, making the vote unanimous.

Fireworks were displayed at the Capital this evening. The excitement is intense.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 10.

One hundred guns were fired here to-day in honor of the passage of the Ordinance of Secession by Mississippi.

FLORIDA SECESSION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Jan. 10.

It is reported here, on reliable authority, that Florida will pass the Secession Ordinance to-day.

GREAT UNION MEETING AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The Union meeting to-night was immense and enthusiastic, and unequaled by any demonstration in Baltimore for many years. Not less than 10,000 were present, and the parties who attempted to disturb the meeting by disunion cries, were hustled out in double-quick time, amid cheers for the Union and Major ANDERSON, and immense cheering for Gov. HICKS. A proposition for cheers for YANCEY caused a rush for the proposer that caused the police to protect the party from violence. The Secessionists soon abandoned their purpose of disturbing the meeting, and speeches from Mr. H. COLLINS, REVERDY, JOHNSON and A. W. BRADFORD, abounding in Union sentiment, were listened to and applauded to the echo.

The resolutions embodied the sentiment of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, concluding as follows:

Resolved, That the present condition of our country demands of all who love her a spirit of fairness, candor, conciliation, concession and self-sacrifice, and that we hail with thankful and hopeful hearts the patriotic efforts now being made in Congress for a settlement, as we trust forever, of the dangerous questions at issue, on some Constitutional, just and equitable principle, and that such of our statesmen and States, whether of the North or of the South, as may contribute most to this holy end, will challenge the highest place in the affections of the country; and those who may refuse to lend their aid to this holy purpose may justly expect, as they will be sure to receive, the condemnation and reprobation of the present, as well as future ages.

Resolved, That various Northern States have passed laws usually called "Personal Liberty laws," which we believe to be in violation of the Constitution of the United States, of acts of Congress passed pursuant thereto, and of the sacred obligations which those States owe to the common country; and that we appeal to the constitutional duty, patriotism, honor, justice and the brotherhood of the people of those States respectively to repeal those laws, and by every way and means in their power to put down the aggressions of their people on the peculiar institutions of the Southern States, as the only way to remove the well-founded discontent and complaints of their brethren of the Southern states, and which, if not removed, may prove fatal to our Union, as well as to all those vital interests which ought to bind us together as one people.

The meeting at the Law Buildings of the secession affiliators discussed resolutions in favor of putting the question of calling a State Convention to a vote of the people, together with other propositions looking to the procurement of a State Convention regardless of the Governor. But they were not voted on, and the meeting adjourned until to-morrow.

It is understood that the reason why the affiliating Secessionists' Convention here took no vote on their proposed resolutions to-day, was because they discovered that there was a majority in the Convention who were in favor of sustaining Gov. HICKS.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

NEWS OF THE SECESSION OF MISSISSIPPI—ACTION IN REFERENCE TO THE REBELLION.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Jan. 10.

Gov. LETCHER communicated to the Legislature a dispatch from the Mississippi Convention, stating that Mississippi, by the nearly unanimous vote of her State Convention, has seceded unconditionally from the Union, and desires, on the basis of the old Constitution, to form a new Union with the seceding States.

In the Senate, Mr. CUTCHER'S joint resolution, deprecating the display of military force against the South, was taken up.

Mr. THOMAS offered a substitute recommending Congress to repeal or suspend all the laws constituting ports of entry, etc., and that the President abstain from the exercise of all powers calculated to jeopardize the peace and quiet of the country in its present excited condition. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STUART offered a resolution requesting the Governor, in case he shall be satisfied of the purpose of any citizen of Virginia to engage in such lawless enterprises as the seizure of the Federal property and invasion of the District of Columbia, etc., to employ all the power with which he is vested to prevent the same from being carried into effect. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A bill was reported providing for a State Convention.

The following has passed the House:

Resolved, That in view of the imminent danger of civil war, this Assembly, in behalf of the Commonwealth of Virginia, ask respectively on the one hand of the President, and on the other of the authorities of each of the Southern States, to the end, if possible, that peace may be preserved, that they respectively and reciprocally communicate their assurances in response; also that the *status quo* of all the movements tending to collision and concerning the forts and arsenals of the nation shall on either hand be strictly maintained for the present except to repel actual aggressive attempts; also, that the Governor communicate, by telegraph, immediately, these resolutions to the President and Governors of the Southern States.

The news from South Carolina was read and received with loud cheering.

One or two arrests were made by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Convention bill was debated, but no action has yet been taken on it.

The city is much excited.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

THE MESSAGE OF GOV. RANDALL—THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.

MADISON, Wis., Thursday, Jan. 10.

The Wisconsin Legislature met and organized to-day. Gov. RANDALL'S Message was delivered at noon. It commends the subject of military affairs to the wisdom and discretion of the Legislature, and says the signs of the times indicate that there may arise a contingency in the condition of the Government when it may become necessary to respond to the National Government for men and means to maintain the integrity of the Union and thwart the designs of men engaged in organized treason. On the subject of secession he says this is not a league of States, but a government of the people. The General Government cannot change the character of a State Government, or usurp any power over it not delegated, nor can any State change the character of the United States Government, restrict or increase its jurisdiction, or impair any of its rights. He argues that the election of Mr. LINCOLN was legal, and is no just cause for complaint from any quarter. He says the Constitution makes no man a slave, Slavery cannot go into free territory under the Constitution, neither can it exist outside of local law, therefore the Personal Liberty laws are found, or should be, upon the statute in every State. Every living human being has the right to a legal test, whether he is a free man or a slave. Should the Legislature think the Personal Liberty bill of Wisconsin in conflict with the United States Constitution, then it should be made to conform therewith, but no fear and no hope of a reward should induce a free people to break down the walls of their protection. We will make a sacrifice of our feeling to conciliate, but no sacrifice of our principles. The right of a State to secede can never be admitted. Once in the Union a State must remain until the Union is destroyed.

The Message gives great satisfaction.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Signor STIGELLI takes his farewell benefit at this house to-night. He has provided an excellent bill for the occasion, and has fixed the rate of admission at what may be called panic prices. The house we presume will be well filled; if there is any love of opera, or appreciation of good singers, it cannot fail to be filled to overflowing. FLOTOW'S opera of "Stradella" is the principal item; after that an act from "La Juive." Mme. JOHANNSEN, Signor STIGELLI, Herr FORMES, and other artists appear in these works, and insure for them an adequate interpretation. A feature which can hardly fail to be as interesting as either of the operas is the introduction, during the evening, of the national song, the "Star Spangled Banner," which will be sung by all the principal artists, assisted by full orchestra and chorus. We are not wrong in saying that this cheering and patriotic song will receive this evening at the hands of the artists better treatment than it has ever received before in this City.

From Denver City.

FORT KEARNEY, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The western stage passed at 11 o'clock this morning for Omaha City, with six passengers and $600 in dust.

DENVER CITY, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The dead bodies of two unknown men were found last week, one two and the other fifteen miles from here. The first evidently committed suicide, and the other was murdered. There is no clue to their names or residences.

RUSSELL GULCH, Saturday, Jan. 5.

HENRY ROLAND was shot by —— DAVIS to-day. The wound will doubtless prove fatal.

A man named CROMAN, formerly of Michigan, fell into a shaft eighty-five feet deep at Eureka Gulch, on the 4th, and was instantly killed.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Intention of the Secessionists to Impeach the President.

PROBABLE CABINET APPOINTMENTS

INTERESTING CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Speech of Senator Davis, of Mississippi.

Declaration of Senator Trumbull that the Laws Must be Enforced.

THE ACTION OF MAJOR ANDERSON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

Senator SLIDELL'S resolution of inquiry relative to HOLT'S acting as Secretary of War, looks to an impeachment of the President for an alleged usurpation of the rights of the Senate. This movement discloses another point in the Secessionist conspiracy. It seems that they have been relying on their power in the Senate to defeat the appointment of the new Cabinet officers whenever their sympathizers should resign, and thus to paralyze the Government. The appointment of HOLT as Secretary of War *ad interim*, without sending his name to the Senate, disconcerts the plot, hence Senator SLIDELL'S attempt to frighten Mr. BUCHANAN by an intimation of his impeachment.

Senator BIGLER to-day ably sustained the President's course in appointing HOLT. It is unfortunately true that the President contrives to vacillate instead of rigidly pursuing his policy and maintaining his own position against the Seceders. He wants to save the Union, but his constitutional timidity constantly impairs the efficiency of his administrative policy.

Mr. THOMAS was called to the Treasury Department only as a temporary expedient, and is expected soon to return to his position as Commissioner of Patents.

The President has three names prominently before him for Cabinet appointments—Gen. DIX, J. T. SOUTTER, of New-York, and PASCOL, of Texas, all of whom are in this city.

Mr. DIX at present seems very likely to take either the Treasury or the Interior Department.

Mr. SOUTTER is earnestly pressed for the Treasury.

All the Virginia delegation in Congress, except MILLSON, CLEMENS and one other, have signed the call for the Convention of Virginia, with a view to immediate secession.

The public await SEWARD'S speech of Saturday with great anxiety. Mr. SEWARD has taken unusual pains to prevent any anticipation of the views he intends to present. I suspect, however, that, while he will not offer to compromise any principle, the distinguished Senator's speech will be conciliatory, patriotic and national; well calculated to soften the asperities of pending agitation, and reassure the thinking men of the South as to the policy and purposes of the incoming Administration.

Inquiries in the proper quarters satisfy me that neither English, French nor Spanish Governments have been called upon in any way to recognise the secession Government of South Carolina, nor have their Representatives here received any instructions on the subject.

There need be no doubt of the fact that CAMERON has once formally accepted a place in LINCOLN'S Cabinet, and has not yet yielded to efforts made to induce him to withdraw.

A petition is circulating among the Pennsylvania members in favor of THADDEUS STEVENS for a Cabinet place.

A Republican Caucus is called for Saturday night, when some final course of policy for the party on the great question of the hour is expected to be determined upon.

The House Committee of Thirty-three meet to-morrow to hear and act upon CORWIN'S report.

The President's Message relative to the seizure and confiscation of American vessels by Peru is ready to be communicated to Congress. It takes most decided ground against that Government, showing its course to have been utterly and inexcusably violative of well-established principles of international law, and that the United States cannot fail in exacting redress without gross injustice to its citizens and dishonor to its flag.

I learn that yesterday, after the bail bond for Mr. RUSSELL had been signed, and just as he was leaving the jail, one of the city bondsmen—acting under the influence of some of Secretary THOMPSON'S instruments—came up and withdrew his signature.

In this emergency, the keeper of the jail, an appointee of the Administration, evidently disgusted with the persecution to which Mr. RUSSELL has been subjected, came forward and volunteered his own bond for the required balance of bail.

If THOMPSON has influence enough to effect it, we may expect to see the jailer decapitated for his independent act of kindness.

The following is a list of the parties entering the bail, together with a statement of the sums in which they severally justified:

Residents of the District of Columbia:

Mr. Ratcliff	$20 000	Mr. Duffy	$10,000
Mr. Keelher	20,000	Mr. Hughes	10,000
Total			$60,000

Non-residents:

J. S. Jones, Mo.	$150,000	Dr. Porter, Mo.	$25,000
Ben. Helladay, N.Y.	300,000	Wm. Ewing, St. L.	25,000
Ben. Osborn, Mo.	100,000	Hon. Mr. Akers, Mo.	10,000
Ben. Milburn, Ind.	50,000	Judge Burden, Mo.	15,000
Wm. Gerrish, Mo.	25,000	Mr. Allen, Mo.	10,000
Total			$710,000
Total amount of surety			$770,000

In addition to the foregoing, bail was offered by friends of Mr. RUSSELL to the following amounts:

From New-York	$100,000	From Baltimore	$100,000
Midlothian, Va.	40,000	Leavenworth	100,000
Philadelphia	50,000		

Besides the above, an indemnity bond for $500,000 is on the way from citizens of Lafayette Co., Missouri.

These extensive offers of security constitute valuable indications of the confidence reposed in Mr. RUSSELL by those who know him best.

The correspondence between President BUCHANAN and Secretary THOMPSON, on the occasion of the resignation of the latter, is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1861.

SIR: It is with extreme regret I have just learned that additional troops have been ordered to Charleston. This subject has been frequently discussed in Cabinet Councils; and when on Monday night, Dec. 31, ult., the orders for reinforcements to Fort Sumpter were countermanded, I distinctly understood from you that no order of the kind would be made without being previously considered and decided in Cabinet. It is true that on Wednesday, Jan. 2, this subject was again discussed in Cabinet, but certainly no conclusion was reached, and the War Department was not justified in ordering reinforcements without something more than was then said. I learn, however, this morning, for the first time, that the steamer *Star of the West* sailed from New-York last Saturday night with 250 men, under Lieut. BARTLETT, bound for Fort Sumter. Under these circumstances I feel myself bound to resign my commission, as one of your constitutional advisers, into your hands.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON.

His Excellency JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1861.

SIR: I have received and accepted your resignation, on yesterday, of the office of Secretary of the Interior.

On Monday evening, 31st December, 1860, I suspended the orders which had been issued by the War and Navy Departments, to send the *Brooklyn* with reinforcements to Fort Sumter. Of this I informed you on the same evening. I stated to you my reason for this suspension, which you knew, from its nature, would be speedily removed. In consequence of your request, however, I promised that these orders should not be renewed "without being previously considered and decided in Cabinet." This promise was faithfully observed on my part. In order to carry it into effect, I called a special Cabinet meeting on Wednesday, 2d January, 1861, in which the question of sending reinforcements to Fort Sumter was amply discussed both by yourself and others. The decided majority of opinions was against you. At this moment the answer o the South Carolina "Commissioners" to my communication to them of 31st December was received and read. It produced much indignation among the members of the Cabinet. After a further brief conversation I employed the following language: '*It is now all over, and reinforcements must be sent.*" Judge BLACK said, at the moment of my decision, that after this letter *the Cabinet would be unanimous*, and I heard no dissenting voice. Indeed, the spirit and tone of the letter left no doubt on my mind that Fort Sumter would be immediately attacked, and hence the necessity of sending reinforcements there without delay.

Whilst you admit "that on Wednesday, Jan. 2, this subject was again discussed in Cabinet," you say, "but certainly no conclusion was reached, and the War Department was not justified in ordering reinforcements without something more than was then said." You are certainly mistaken in alleging that "no conclusion was reached." In this your recollection is entirely different from that of your four oldest colleagues in the Cabinet. Indeed, my language was so unmistakable that the Secretaries of War and the Navy proceeded to act upon it without any further intercourse with myself than what you heard, or might have heard me say. You had been so emphatic in opposing these reinforcements that I thought you would resign in consequence of my decision. I deeply regret that you have been disappointed in point of fact, though I firmly believe honestly mistaken. Still it is certain that you have not the less been mistaken.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

It is not true, as stated in some of the newspapers, that Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, assents to the compromise agreed upon by the Committee of the Border States.

The House Select Committee on the President's Special Message consists of Messrs. Howard, of Michigan; Branch, of North Carolina; Dawes, of Massachusetts; John Cochrane, of New-York, and Hickman, of Pennsylvania.

The Republicans are to meet in caucus on Saturday night, when the proposition of the Committee of the Border States will come up for consideration.

The United States Agricultural Society has elected Mr. B. HUBBARD, of Columbus, Ohio, President, and a Vice-President from each State and Territory. B. PERLEY POORE was made Secretary, and B. B. FRENCH, Treasurer.

A report was approved deprecating the holding of exhibitions in different sections; and resolutions were adopted recommending the establishment of a Department of Agriculture. Gentlemen from different sections joined cordially in the proceedings

Gen. DIX had an interview with the President to-day, and it is understood that he can have the position of Secretary of War if he will accept it.

The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals for the taking of the five million Treasury notes, under the Act of December last. The bids will be opened on the 19th of January.

The President has accepted Secretary THOMPSON'S resignation. He, in a letter, says that THOMPSON is certainly, though honestly, mistaken, in alleging that no conclusion was reached in the Cabinet as to sending troops to Fort Sumter without delay.

The only documents transmitted with the Message yesterday were the Commissioners' first letter and his reply, both previously published.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. GURLEY.

After the reading of the journal,

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a memorial of the citizens of New-York City, praying for the adoption of wise, just, equitable measures for the preservation of the Union. Laid on the table for the present.

Mr SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a memorial of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church, now holding at Alleghany City, Penn., asking Congress that provision be made for the express acknowledgment of the being and authority of a God; secondly, for the acknowledgment of the authority of God and Christ; third, for the recognition of the obligation to obey God's law; fourth, that the principles of God's law are clearly averse to Slavery. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) presented a petition praying for the postponement of the Pacific Railroad bill, on the ground that it is injudicious to increase the public debt. Tabled for the present.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Am.,) presented a memorial from twelve thousand citizens of Baltimore, praying for means to restore peace and harmony. Tabled for the present.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of his colleague, DANIEL CLARK, as Senator for six years after the 4th of March next. Received and read.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented a memorial of citizens of Philadelphia, asking for the pensioning of the survivors, and of the children and widows of soldiers of the War of 1812.

Also a memorial of citizens of New-Jersey, praying for the adoption of measures for the States calling a Convention to amend the Constitution. Tabled for the present.

Also, a memorial of citizens of Philadelphia, praying for the adoption of the resolution of the Senator from Kentucky, proposing amendments to the Constitution. Tabled for the present.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) called up his resolution of yesterday, relative to the appointment by the President of a Secretary of War.

Mr. SLIDELL said there has been a gross violation of duty. The President of the United States has not acted right in appointing an officer to hold office only twelve or fourteen days without the fact being made known to the Senate, and without its being submitted to their approbation. The power was only intended to be exercised when the Senate was not in session.

Mr. BIGLER said a great many difficulties surrounded the case.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) would vote for the resolution, without censuring anybody.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) called for the ayes and noes, which were taken.

ABSENT—Messrs. Bayard, Brown, Chestnut, Douglas, Durkee, Gwin, Hamlin, Hammond, Harlan, Johnson of Arkansas, Mason, Pearce, Thomson and Toombs—14.

AYES—Messrs. Fessenden, Collamer, Foote, Foster, Dixon, Ten Eyck, Bigler, Fitch, Bright, Rice, Kennedy, Hunter, Clingman, Bragg, Iverson, Clay, Fitzpatrick, Davis, Mallory, Yulee, Slidell, Benjamin, Hemphill, Wigfall, Sebastian, Powell, Crittenden, Johnson, Nicholson, Green, Polk, Latham, Baker, Lane, Pugh—35.

NOES—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Grimes, Hall, King, Saulsbury, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—17

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said: When I closed yesterday, I intended to have made some argument upon the question of constitutional rights which have divided the country; but events, with a current rolling onward as it progresses, have borne me past the point, when now it is needful for me to speak on those questions to-day. Therefore, it is my purpose to deal with events. Abstract arguments have become among the things that are past. We have to deal now with facts. In order that we may meet these facts, and apply them to the present condition, it is well to inquire—What is the state of the country? The Constitution provides that from time to time the President shall communicate information on the state of the country. The Message before us gives us very little beyond that which the world—indeed, less than reading men—before knew it was communicated. What, Senators, to-day, is the condition of the country? From every quarter comes

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

ITS GROWTH AND FATE.

New Relations of Property—New Ideas of Goverment—War of Races and Religion—Final Destruction.

From Our Own Correspondent.

THE BEECHES, Ohio, December, 1860.

In my last letter I admitted all the premises and conc usions which have been claimed in the teeming minds of Southern leaders, even to that ultimate result which has been the object of desire, ambition and enterprise to Southern men since the acquisition of Texas. I mean the annexation of Cuba, the acquisition of Central America, the conquest of Southern Mexico and the reopening of the African Slave-Trade. That these are the objects of desire and of intended conquest, I refer you to two documents, which no man will dispute. These are, the *Ostend Manifesto* and *De Bow's Review*. The former was ostensibly the work of the United States Ambassadors; but you *know*, as well as I, that it was really the emanation of the Southern mind. That document contained two principles: 1. That new slave territory must be acquired. 2. That it must be got forcibly, if not peaceably. In other words, it declared the necessity of plundering our neighbors by highway robbery for the extension of Slavery. We were saved from that catastrophe by the Anti-Slavery agitation, which so many apparently good men denounce, but which I believe to be working out great and salutary results.

As to the extension of slave territory, the Slave-trade and the supremacy of cotton, you may refer to *De Bow's Review*, an able journal, which is the intellectual depository of the extreme Southern mind, and points out clearly the objects of Southern political ambition. I take them as they are stated, and cheerfully admit the fullest success of the Southern Confederacy in attaining them. I have stated, on this hypothesis, what will be the statistical position of the new Empire in a short time—say ten years. About 1,200,000 square miles, of moderate fertility, capable of producing unlimited amounts of cotton, sugar and rice, and something like 10,000,000 of people,—nearly equally divided between the white, black, and red (or mixed) races. At this point, where we can look fairly over the whole ground, we must commence the social history of the new Confederacy on the Gulf of Mexico. We have heard its claims to greatness, and beheld the visions pictured forth by its imagination. Let us now look at what it will become by laws of nature and society, which no man can put aside.

1. We have new *relations of property*. The introduction of the Indian or mixed races, who must soon, if they are not now, be in the condition of servitude, and the possibility, if not probability, of reopening the African Slave-trade, will greatly reduce the value of slave property; for, in the tropical regions, the negro will multiply much faster than he does now. Not only that, but the process of Africanizing the Indian by mixture will go on rapidly,—the same principle holding, which does now, that *the least particle of negro blood makes a negro*. To all this add the *withdrawal of all protection from the United States Government*. The tremendous force and magnitude of this fact will never be known, till some of the Slave States separate from the Union; then it will be seen what a vast element in the value and profits of slave property is the credit and security offered by the National Government. I say, then, that the value of a slave will not be one-half under the Southern Confederacy which it is now. The same will prove true of lands; for the value of Southern lands has not yet been affected at all by the competition of the great and fertile domain of the nation in the West; Southern emigrants not moving in that direction. But, with the new acquisition, which must be made, if the Sounthern Confederacy is established, it will be different. There will be a rush from the present Cotton States to Cuba, Mexico, and Central America, there to open the splendid futures which now glitter before their excited imaginations. This process will at once diminish the value of lands and slaves in the present Cotton States, which will soon realize the picture drawn, in 1828, by General HAMILTON,—of desolation covering their fields, and the owl hooting in the mansions of their planters. This is no fancy sketch. We have only to look upon the unfortunate condition of numerous Portugese and Spanish Colonies, to know by what process rich settlements like those of Yucatan, New-Mexico, and Spanish America, have been reduced to ruin. The unlimited sway of Slavery, which is now defended and upheld by the National Government, when left alone around the Gulf of Mexico, will, in a few years, accomplish a ruin, which will need no poetic embellishment to make it complete.

2. There will be, in some way, a change in the *principle* of Government. A slave community is naturally aristocratic, and its security depends on a military force. A strong body of men must be kept in arms in order to secure the new conquests and prevent insurrection. In the language of the *Princeton Review*, I say, it is a miracle of mercy this has not already taken place. It has been prevented only by that awe of the vast power and supremacy of the National Government, which prevails while the Union lasts. But this Confederacy is to do without the Union,—and the first thing to be done is to levy a military force. Then (you know the history of Rome,) at the alarm of an insurrection, which, in a negro community, carries terror to all hearts, a dictator must be proclaimed; perhaps he will retire when successful—once or twice more and he will be a millitary despot. There will be the alternative of Rome, under a military despotism, or Mexico, torn, distracted and destroyed by military factions. Is the Anglo-Saxon of the South superior to this destiny? Then man has changed, and history must begin anew. It is against this very fate that JEFFERSON warned his Southern brethren if they should leave the Union. His words are already prophetic.

3. But if those acquisitions should be made, what is to be done with contending races, and contending religions? Suppose, if you please, they are not made, and there remains, as now, two races, running on parallel paths for physical existence and supremacy,—what then? Is there no darker fate than even military despotism? Is there no possibility that opposed races may run in further than their masters, and finally seek in blood what they cannot get by law? I will turn you to some *facts*, which cannot be controverted, because they have already occurred, and the future will be a mere sequence of the past.

3. I now call your attention to the inevitable *law of growth* in the races. Let me state two or three preliminary facts:

First—Now I say the *tendency* of the black race is towards the tropics, and by a law of nature they will grow blacker and denser as they go South.

Secondly—That for the same reason (*climate*) the white man cannot increase there as fast as the black.

Thirdly—The white race cannot be recruited by immigration of whites, for we see now almost the whole migration of foreign immigrants is to the Northern Free States. A few Yankee lawyers and school teachers, and a few Irish laborers, are all the recruits the South now receives. Out of the Union it will receive none.

Fourthly—For exactly the same reason prudent and religious people, who have acquired some money, will leave a society which is surrounded by terrors and in which morals constantly degenerate.

The society of the Southern Confederacy will begin with these elements of destruction. Let us see its law of growth. The growth of the two races in the seven Southern States mentioned we have in the censuses from 1790 to 1860. The *white* race increased at 33 per cent. decennially, and the *black* race 36 per cent. decennially; but, looking to the facts above mentioned, the diminution of white *immigration*, and the increase of white *emigration*, we cannot count the white increase at more than 25 per cent., which, independent of *foreign* migration, it is now in the United States. On the other hand, the increase of the blacks will be even faster. Assuming then 3,000,000 of slaves and 3,500,000 whites in 1860, we shall have the growth of the races thus:

	Whites.	Blacks.
In 1860	3,500,000	3,000,000
In 1870	4,325,000	4,090,000
In 1880	5,406,250	5,576,030
In 1890	6,757,812	7,601,386
In 1900	8,392,262	10,363,211
In 1910	10,490,327	14,128,210
In 1920	13,112,908	19,261,459

Children are now alive who will see 1920. In twenty years the blacks in the Southern Confederacy will be more numerous than the whites. In sixty years they will have six millions more than the whites. This too, at the very highest rate at which we can put the increase of the whites. I have no faith that whites on the Gulf of Mexico can increase at anything near as fast as I have put them; but admit it. At what time in this sixty years will you put the final insurrection and conquest of the blacks? At some period it *must* come by the laws of nature! The Roman Empire, with all its grandeur and strength, went into ruins when half its population were slaves; not, it is true, by insurrection, but by an innate weakness which rendered it incapable of resistance to any aggression. It matters little whether the Southern Confederacy shall perish by the inevitable horrors of a servile insurrection or by the conquest of a foreign Power. In either case a disastrous ruin and a terrible retribution is the sure result of that wild ambition which, to-day, proudly and scornfully rejects the help of the American Union. I have drawn this picture of the future on the hypothesis that the Cotton States carry out the schemes of their politicians. That the hypothesis accords with the truth, I have referred to the Ostend Manifesto and *De Bow's Review*. I make another reference to a pamphlet just issued in the South by a DR HOLCOMBE, of Louisiana, announcing precisely what I have assumed.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

VIRGINIA AND SECESSION.

Some Plain Facts put in a Very Plain Way for the Consideration of the Old Dominion.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM HON. JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1860.

To the Editors of the Alexandria Gazette:

If I am not mistaken you have invited a discussion of the questions involved in the present difficulties under which the country is laboring, through your columns, and especially what part it becomes our own State to take—and I avail myself of the privilege extended, by submitting for reflection the following views:

I have observed that in several of the county meetings that have been held, resolutions have been adopted declaring that the interest of Virginia and South Carolina are one and the same, and that we must attach our fortunes to hers, no matter what may occur; that there is no power to coerce a seceding State, (and this, I believe, to be your own position,) and the Clarke County resolutions declare that the Government has no right to collect revenues in a State that has withdrawn from the Union.

First, then, let me ask, in what respect are the interests of Virginia identified with those of South Carolina? *Politically* they are identified, because both are intensely Democratic, and intensely tyrannical to the minorities in their respective localities; but socially and commercially it seems to me we are as far apart as the poles; there is no more social or commercial intercourse between South Carolina and Virginia, than there is between Canada and Mexico. We buy nothing from her, and she buys nothing from us. We sell her nothing, and she sells nothing to us—for not even those who trade in slaves, deal with South Carolina to any extent, for *their* market is further South, whilst in some respects the purposes and interests of South Carolina, as she conceives them, are essentially opposed to those of Virginia. True, South Carolina is a Slave State, but so is Maryland, and so is Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and Missouri—and upon that ground we are far more closely and intimately connected with these conservative border States than we are with South Carolina, and for all other purposes of commerce, we do not know her. And let me ask is it wise on the part of the slaveholding populations of Virginia, to "hitch on" to South Carolina for the sake of the slave trade, and involve the State in revolutionary rebellion and civil war, and then call upon the vast preponderance of the non-slaveholding portion of our people to come forward and *do the fighting* with the General Government, for the exclusive benefit of the holders or dealers in slaves?

What will be our condition if we secede? For a single item of the account take the following: The debt and liabilities of the State do not fall far short of $45,000,000—most of which has been expended in the cause of internal improvements; our commerce is now with the North, but our costly lines of improvement are aiming at commercial intercourse with the great West. If we secede non-intercourse follows, certainly to a very large extent. What then becomes of our improvements,—the James River and Kanawha Canal, the Central Railroad, &c.? Trade and travel will all be suspended—the superstructures of your road all fall into decay—the sills on which the rail is laid will rot, and the rails themselves wear away with rust from disuse, and then comes the payment of the debt—$45,000,000—to be raised by direct taxation, without one other source of revenue; and this not only in addition to our ordinary expenses of government, but with the additional necessary expense of keeping up an army and a navy for the general defence and protection of our people and property. Happy will that man be who has no property with which he can be *troubled* or *taxed*.

But it is said, *we* should resist any attempt to coerce a seceding State. God forbid there should be a necessity for using force, and I am not one of those who believe it will be necessary to resort to force on the part of the General Government, unless it be in self-defence. Are you prepared to say, that you value so lightly the deeds of our revolutionary sires, that, *if need be*, you would not strike one blow to preserve what they went through a seven-years' war of toil, suffering, privation and sacrifice to establish? May my tongue be blistered, my arm be withered, and my name be obliterated from the record, when I take such ground as this, for no better reason than now exists for dissolving the Union.

How do you propose to resist? If by remonstrance that is all well enough; but if by force, then you involve yourselves in civil war, and bring all its horrors on your own State, and transfer the scene of war from South Carolina, that *has offended*, to the territory of Virginia, that has *not offended*. We can be engaged in no civil war, unless of our own accord we seek and invite, or rather, I should say, *begin it*. For one, I am willing to fight the battles of Virginia in a just cause, but I am not willing to fight the battles of South Carolina in a bad cause, and if you are, then we have reached the point where we must separate and part company.

In this connection, without offence, let me ask a few plain questions, which I hope you or some of those entertaining your opinions will answer—if they can.

But let me say, in advance, that I am one of those who have heretofore opposed the adoption of all platforms in Presidential elections as being worthless at best, but, as in the general, calculated and designed to perpetrate a fraud and a cheat upon the people; nevertheless, I did believe that if one could be adopted which could not be misinterpreted, and respecting which no fraud could be practiced, it was that platform adopted by the Convention in Baltimore, that nominated Messrs. BELL and EVERETT, to wit: "The Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws;" more especially when, at the time of its adoption, disunion and resistance to the laws was threatened on all sides, if a Republican candidate should be elected; and still more especially when it was known that each of the candidates selected to be put on that platform had voted in 1853 for the force bill, thus recognizing the obligation on the part of the Federal Executive to *enforce* the execution *of all laws*, even in a State that by ordinance in Convention had declared herself out of the Union. Now, then, for the questions I propose:

Question 1.—Did you approve the conduct of Mr. FILLMORE'S Administration, when he sent Federal troops into Boston to enforce the execution of the Fugitive Slave law in the case of ANTHONY BURNS?

Question 2.—Are you now in favor of all the powers of the Government being exercised for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of that law?

Question 3.—Are you in favor of the equality of the States?

And if these questions are answered in the affirmative, as I presume they will be, I put as

Question 4.—How, and upon what principle, do you make the distinction between executing *one law by force* in Massachusetts, and, at the same time, propose to incur the penalty of treason and introduce civil war into our midst, by *resisting* the same process for the execution of other laws in South Carolina?

And I will tell you in advance that it will not do for you to put yourself on the ground assumed by some, that there is a difference between using force in a State that has declared herself out of the Union and one that has taken no such ground, because *you* and those of *our party* who profess to concur with you, utterly and wholly deny that any State *has the right* to declare herself out of the Union, except on the ground of revolution; and I suppose none of you will deny the right of *any* and *all Governments* to put down revolution, and that if not successful, that revolution is treason.

Question 5.—Did not you and those whose course you uphold in a contemplated resistance to the authorities of the General Government, if it should find it necessary to resort to force in order to execute the laws, adopt the platform of our party, together with the candidates who planted themselves on that platform *in good faith and with an honest* purpose to act in accordance with its professions?

Question 6.—Did not *you* and *they* recommend to the people of this State the support of our candidates, upon the ground of their superior nationality, because they were known to be in favor of the *preservation of the Union*, the *vindication of the Constitution*, and *the enforcement of the laws?*

Question 7.—If you and they were for six months engaged in urging the people of Virginia to the support of this platform and its candidates, will you inform me now, what *Union* it was you were for preserving, what *Constitution* it was you were for vindicating, and *what laws* you were for enforcing?

Question 8.—According to your understanding, and those who concur with you in your present position, was our platform also a delusion and a cheat, or did we not earnestly and honestly pledge ourselves to each other and to the world that we would contend to the last for the perpetuation of the union of the thirty-three States composing the Confederacy which was formed by our fathers?—was it not the supremacy of the Constitution which authorizes the use of force to *execute the laws, suppress insurrection*, and repel invasion?—and was it not the enforcement of all laws upon the Statute Book?—or was it only certain selected laws in certain selected localities that you were for enforcing?

Question 9.—If it was your intention only to execute such laws in the *Southern* States as Southern interests might demand, do you think it was in accordance with principles of fairness and common honesty that you should have asked our friends at the North to unite with us on the *general Platform* without informing them that you were for using force to execute laws *among them*, but that they should not be allowed to use force to execute the laws *among ourselves?*

Question 10.—After having prevailed on 74,524 voters of Virginia to stand by you in your recommendation to uphold the Union, to protect the Constitution and to enforce the laws—and since by their votes the State has been carried for JOHN BELL and EDWARD EVERETT, do you think you are at liberty now to abandon these 74,500 men, a very large majority of whom are not slaveholders, and tell them that the Union which our fathers established is not worth contending for—that the Constitution is a toy and a plaything for the sport of folly, and passion, and resentment; and that the laws must not be enforced upon any Southern State that may choose to set itself up in defiance of all law and all constitutional authority?

Question 11.—Do you think you have a right now to plunge this State into all the horrors of civil war, and involve the people of Virginia in the crime of treason, by espousing the cause of South Carolina, that is in a state of rebellion against the General Government, and thereby transfer the battle-ground from South Carolina to Virginia, and then call upon the non-slaveholding population of the State to do all the fighting for *slaveholding sympathies only*, when their slave property is not endangered? and do you not think the experiment is a hazardous one to the slaveholding interests of this State?

Question 12.—Don't you think as South Carolina is the only State that has taken steps from which war is likely to result, that *hers* is the soil upon which the war (if any comes) should be conducted, and that our women and children should not be subjected to the horrors that will attend it, by transferring the scene from the rice and cotton fields of that State to the hearthstones of Virginia?

Question 13.—In this view of the subject, don't you think it would be more becoming and more chivalric on the part of those who think South Carolina is justified in her present position, and who recommend resistance to the General Government if the President of the United States should feel that the obligations of his oath required him to *execute the laws* and "suppress insurrection," should volunteer their services to South Carolina, go down there, and make that the scene of their heroism and renown, instead of stirring up the worst passions of our nature, and dragging those into the difficulty who do not believe South Carolina is justified in what she has done, and who have no sympathy with the hot haste with which she has acted, and the insulting manner in which she has treated Virginia?

Question 14.—As far as South Carolina can make herself so, is she not now as foreign to us as the people of Naples or the people of Rome? and if there are sympathizers here, of the Pope on the one hand, or of VICTOR EMANUEL and GARIBALDI on the other, who wish to take a part in the Italian war, ought they not to assume an individual responsibility, and should they not seek the plains of Italy for a display of their valor, and not strive to involve their own country in the contest?

Question 15.—Finally, do you think you have a right to find fault with and complain of us, who stood by you in the late contest, in favor of "The *Union*, the *Constitution*, and the enforcement of the laws," and still stand faithful to our professions and our principles, because we cannot stultify ourselves as we think we should, by now declaring we will let the *Union* slide, the *Constitution* be trodden down, and the *laws* be violated with impunity?

Mr Editor, it matters not what you think or what I think—it matters not whether it ought, or ought not to be so; the man who thinks this Union can be broken up *in peace*, knows nothing of the nature of our institutions, and nothing of the power with which this Government is clothed, and was intended to be clothed, by the Constitution. It matters little where your sympathies may lead you, or mine may lead me; it matters not how much we may deprecate and deplore it, whenever you have a President of the United States who feels the weight of his obligations to the country, South Carolina *will submit* to the laws of the United States, *or there must be war, because* the Constitution not only authorizes, but *demands* it; *it does not leave it to the discretion of the President*; but *requires him* to take an oath before his God that he will "to the best of his ability *preserve, protect and defend the Constitution*;" and *that Constitution* declares that the President "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed:" and for that purpose gives him the control of the Army and Navy, and provides for calling forth the militia *to enable him to execute the laws*, and in the name of heaven how can he omit this plain, paramount duty without having the high and infamous crime of *perjury* resting on his soul; and the same Constitution declares that "treason (which is punishable by death) shall consist in levying war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, or in *giving them aid and comfort*." I beseech the people of Virginia not to be led into error by ignorant demagogues as to the nature of our Government, nor yet to judge of its power by the imbecility of its present rulers.

"One murder makes a villain, millions a hero," says the Poet. This may be true in poetry, but it is not true in law, unless they have the power to overcome all opposition that may be made to them. Don't judge of what will be the condition of the public mind when this question comes to be determined by the Courts, from the phrenzied state in which it is now found. Temper, and passion, and prejudice, and ignorance, must all, sooner or later, give way to reason, to reflection, to common sense, and to the supremacy of law, and then the day of reckoning will come; and in the meantime, let those who would give *aid and comfort* to South Carolina in her position of hostility to the United States, let them who are solicitous to connect their fate with that of the unfortunate and misguided State of South Carolina, go down among them and take their responsibilities on their own shoulders, and leave the Constitution-loving, and law-abiding men, women and children of Virginia in the enjoyment of peace, and in the discharge of their duties to the *Union*, the *Constitution* and the *enforcement of the laws*.

I concede that no greater calamity can befall any people than that of a war among themselves, and if I could believe it likely that the Union could be broken into fragments without having constant and interminable forays between the Slave and the Free States, I might possibly bring my mind to the conclusion that it would be better to give up the Union, than have war between the General Government and the Southern or Cotton States. But there lies the question. Are we not to have the Union entire, or is there not to be *war* of some description? It is my belief that one or the other is unavoidable; and if so, which is the better and the wiser course to adopt—to have a war that will be of short duration, or one that is to be perpetual and interminable, until the substance of all parties is wasted away?

But let us estimate, as wise men should and will, all the cost in advance, and calculate the probable result. Suppose the fifteen Slave States should all secede, what are our means and our powers of resistance and defence? Can any State live without commerce? If not, then upon this declaration of secession, suppose the Government of the United States, that will *assuredly* be in possession of the Navy, should send a single frigate or war steamer to the Capes of Virginia, will not the commerce of Virginia and Maryland be effectually blocked up? Then one to Charleston bay—another to Savannah—another to Mobile bay, and still another to the mouth of the Mississippi—leaving the Free States on the Ohio and Mississippi with the facilities of railroad, lake and canal communication with New-York.

I simply inquire what would be our condition? Where would be our navy to drive them off? What would become of the productions of the South, the cotton, rice, sugar, flour and tobacco? Would not the whole South be checkmated, and conquered without the power to strike a blow? Do the impetuous secessionists of Virginia stop long enough to contemplate the consequences of such a condition of things? or do the sober-minded, reflecting men of Virginia think they are not worthy of consideration?

A word to the wise is sufficient. If it is deemed necessary for our honor or safety to leave the Union, let us first prepare for what will inevitably follow.

If the Cotton States can establish their independence, let them do it, and first fix upon their form of government, and *then*, if we like it better than our own, we can unite with them, but don't let us be guilty of the folly and madness of breaking down the house in which we live before we are sure of having a better one to move into.

Upon the whole, I am clearly of opinion that the true policy of Virginia is to have nothing to do with the controversy South Carolina has chosen to wage upon the General Government, but let her attend to her own business, and let us attend to ours, and remain in the Union as long as it can be done with honor and safety to the State, and when these can no longer be *retained* in the Union, then let us go out like men, on the broad ground of the right of revolution. Let us all be united, and shrink from no consequences that may follow.

I am, respectfully, your obd't serv't,

JOHN M. BOTTS.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Who Come to California, and who go to Washington—A Republican Paper Collapses—A Dry, Rainy Season—Pioneer Peculiarities—Gov. Weller's Intentions—The Public Schools, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 14, 1860.

The last steamer that arrived from Panama brought 32 newly married couple. Most of the males of the party had lived here before, and had gone back to gather up their betrothed. Twenty-three of them, as the story ran, were not 24 hours married when they passed Sandy Hook. There came some single ladies, too, who remained single not six hours after their arrival. There was one venerable gentleman, 96 years old, in the list of passengers, and one Irish family who came because they were written that a John Bell, of San José, could give them plenty of work. The father of the family insisted on staying at the Post-office because he had been told to write to the San José Post-office. When after a long day's waiting, at last the "John Bell" turned up; he proved to be the lost son of the wrinkled old pair, who, for the joke's sake, had preferred to surprise the family out of poverty into the sudden enjoyment of enough and to spare.

But when the same steamer returned to Panama she took a crowd of notable men. Among them was Mr. WEEKS, who carries the electoral vote of the State for LINCOLN. It is the fat and jolly Sacramentan whom Senator LATHAM kissed so lovingly when it was discovered between them that both would sustain DOUGLAS till they died in opposition to the President's Lecompton policy. In the Company, too, was Mr. WASHBURN, Editor of the *Times*, now since the *Gazette* has burst up, the solitary Republican organ in the city. Mr. WASHBURN would be willing to be Collector of the Port, and he has such a crowd of brothers in Congress that not a few think the chances are with him. His smartest competitor for the place is IRA P. RANKIN, a man who would reflect credit upon any position along our coast in the gift of the President. Still another gentleman, I hear some leading partisans talking of,—Mr. BIRDSEYE, of Nevada,—a brother of Judge BIRDSEYE, of Brooklyn.

Another passenger by the *Uncle Sam* was JOSEPH A. NUNES, of whom it is no scandal to say, that he is a Black Republican or nothing. He told some of the best stories during the late campaign, and had some of the best told at his expense that were got off.

Another was A. A. SELOVER. The statement that he was after the Collectorship and that he carried the alternative indorsement of JOHN C. FREMONT among his recommendations, has been positively denied. Doubtless he goes on private business.

Judge CHURCHMAN, of Nevada, went too, and it has not been whispered in any quarter that he goes to look after the interests of Mr. SARGEANT, of Nevada.

EUGENE L. SULLIVAN, who has been repeatedly pointed into Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet, was along too. He is a man of brilliant parts, and famous for a bet that showed the faith of Abraham. He bet, early in the campaign, $25,000 to $5,000 that LINCOLN would be elected by the people.

Sundry others left by the *Uncle Sam* for WASHINGTON, of whose good service in the fight the archives of the State Central Committee, which may be found in Dr. ROBA'S carpet-bag, will testify. More are to go next steamer, and still more by the steamer following. Give them all something if it is possible; make them foreign consuls—anything that will employ them abroad, and till they return we will try to be resigned.

The *Gazette*, which, during the few months of its existence, has been edited by a series of singularly brilliant men, collapsed one day this week. They say Mr. PATON, the publisher, lost heavily by his experiment. A list of its editors and reporters should be forwarded to Washington by the State Committee, and favorably considered.

It is said that Gov. WELLER will start on his Mexican mission by the next steamer. But his next friend is not sure this resolution has been taken.

The miners have been sighing for rain; their work was at a stand still for lack of water. The farmers have enjoyed a full month of hearty grumbling because the season was so backward. They wait for the Fall rains to make the fields fit for the plows that last year, before this time, had done all their work, and were housed again. Almost nightly, during the past week, there have been moderate showers, the days being sometimes sunny and bright, sometimes cloudy, and suggestive to wiseacres of umbrellas. Our people make a great and unnecessary fuss about their rainy season. Probably in the pioneer era of the country there was a pretty heavy rain some Winter. The town of tents appreciated—had sad occasion to—every drop of the abundant fall. There were no ladies to call on, no dry hogsheads to sit on in the stores that did not leak; there was no where to go; as they looked out gloomily on the impassable streets and the brooding clouds, they thought it must be the deluge. One good sousing storm in 1849 would do the job for us. For on every corner of Montgomery-street there has stood ever since some penniless pioneer, ready to stuff the ears of the new comers with the marvels of the rainy season. Honestly, our rainy season in your June, July, September, April—any of your months when, if it should rain, it is not thought necessary to parade the oldest inhabitant and his experience, and when there is no lamentable drought in the land.

Between us, our pioneers are a good deal of a humbug. Nothing can possibly happen that did not occur in the "Fall of '49 or Spring of '50." These '49-ers stick up their noses at the '51-ers, but so very loud are the pretensions of the '49-ers, that all who arrived after 1850, down to those who came by the steamer before the last, make common cause for mutual defence. If a pioneer is a loafer, he claims that he has a right to loaf; he saw the world in its early days; he made one, two, or three fortunes, and let them all slip; he is not going to begin to save now; could you spare him a bit? If he is in business, he will probably tell with unction how the big fire stripped him of everything; how, in six months after he was a Croesus, and six months later short of a dime. The saving clause in the pioneer's character is his elasticity of spirits. He goes under with a cheer, and comes up again with a smile. The day he is attached he looks as chirk as the day he marries. The pioneers that have not stuffed themselves with whisky are a tough, peculiar people, and all of them are hopeful, cheerful, merry men. The rich ones among them are very scarce.

The public schools are winding up their Fall term this week. We are very proud of these institutions; and if you have any reason to be proud of yours, we have, for they are as like as two peas. Most of our teachers came out of New-York, Boston and Providence schools. The graduates of your Normal Schools are very popular; but the supply is so abundant that the examiners can afford to put the standard high, and require a good deal more of applicants than they could themselves supply if the places of examiners and examined were exchanged. The material for the schools is very fair now, but it was terrible stuff a few years since. A school that I visited to-day—a model in all respects—was, four years ago, they say, a nest of roughs. They used to have around the house a high, tight fence. It was only by locking the doors and pocketing the keys that the study hours could be protracted to their legitimate conclusion. One day two little runts fought a regular duel; and it was only when the teachers dragged in the principals and spanked them handsomely, that the affair of honor was settled. But that generation has passed into society, and the new one, though rather rapid, is tame. Lots of new school-houses are going up. The bills are carefully scanned, but no one finds any item too high, or utters a solitary howl; so the fund must be pretty well managed.

GLAUCUS.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Trial of the Alleged Robbers at Bridgeport, Conn.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

FIRST DAY.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1861.

The trial of Lewis Stebbins, William W. Roberts, Andrew L. Roberts and Porter Kellogg, charged with the robbery of Adams' Express on the New-Haven Railroad in April last, commenced here to-day, before the Superior Court, Justice CHAS. J. MCCURDY, presiding. The Court-room was crowded to excess, and among the spectators were the wives of Andrew L. Roberts and Porter Kellogg, the sister of Stebbins, and two or three other ladies, who occupied seats within the railing. The prosecution was represented by J. B. Ferris, the State's Attorney for Fairfield County, A. S. Treat and Sidney Beardsley, of the Bridgeport Bar, Chas. Chapman, the eminent criminal lawyer of Hartford, and C. A. Seward, (nephew of Senator Seward,) of New-York City.

For the defence appeared Ex-Recorder Smith, of New-York, and Jas. C. Loomis, and J. M. Sturgis, of Bridgeport.

The prisoners were brought into Court together, listened to the reading of the indictment, and all pleaded not guilty. They are as respectable looking a quartette as one would wish to see, in or out of a dock. All of them sport whiskers and moustaches, and their ages range from 28 to 35. Stebbins, who is charged with being the ringleader of the gang, was at the time of the robbery, and had been for six years previous, baggage-master of the night express train between Boston and New-York. He continued to hold this position until the time of his arrest in this town on his way to Boston in November last. Andrew and William Roberts are natives of Alfred, Me., and for the last five or six years have kept a "saloon" in New-York, part of the time on the corner of Broadway and Leonard-street, part of the time at the corner of White-street and Broadway, and also for a while on the corner of Spring and Mercer streets. They were arrested for this offence in New-York about the same time Stebbins was arrested here. Kellogg was at the time of the robbery, or shortly before, a policeman in Springfield, Mass., but has since retired to Amherst, where he has bought him a farm.

The opening speech of the State's Attorney was very brief, and neither gave a detailed history of the robbery, nor disclosed the theory of the prosecution by which it is to be traced to the accused. I shall be under the necessity, therefore, in order to give a clear understanding of the evidence, to supply both from outside sources.

On the night of the 16th of April last, the express train from Boston to New-York contained two safes, filled with money and other valuables, in charge of Mr. Elijah Woodward, the messenger of Adams & Co.'s Express. The safes were in the rear apartment of the baggage car, said car being divided into three apartments, of which the middle was occupied by the mail agent, and the front by the baggage master. The last seen of the stolen safe was at New-Haven, where the messenger states he saw both safes standing in their proper places. From New-Haven to York the messenger rode in the middle apartment with the mail agent, sleeping most of the time, and not entering his own apartment until the arrival of the train at Forty-second-street. Here the robbery was first discovered, and three days after this safe was found by an Irishman named McKenna, lying in the field near the railroad track in the town of Westport, with a hole in its side and its contents missing. The missing contents consisted of ten $500 bills on the Atlantic Bank, Boston; four $50 bills on the Shoe and Leather Bank, Boston; bills to the value of $688 on the Brighton Market Bank; $100 worth of bills on the Mechanics' Banking Association, New-York; $755 dollars in small bills on the Ogdensburgh Bank; $2,900 in bills on the Langdon Bank, N. H., several other small sums on various banks, one gold watch, coupons, promissorynotes, checks, drafts, &c., &c., altogether valued at $25,000.

This was a pretty good haul for one night, but the fact that the other safe which was left in the car untouched, contained $69,000, suggests the idea that the robbers were not fully up to their calling, otherwise they would have made sure of taking both.

Every particular relating to this robbery, except the bare announcement that it occurred, together with the subsequent arrest of the four persons above named, has been carefully concealed from the public; and the interest that centres about this trial is therefore owing not so much to the magnitude of the theft, as to curiosity to ascertain the means through which it was traced to the accused parties. The thing has been worked up with great skill, and rumors are rife that the evidence to-morrow will disclose an amount of ingenuity on the part of a Chicago detective, named Bangs, that will put our New-York "Shadows" a long distance in the shade. The opening remarks of the State's Attorney intimated that the prosecution were in possession of evidence of a positive and overwhelming character—an intimation which the evidence taken to-day does not at all substantiate. The outline of the theory on the part of the prosecution is that the parties accused, headed by the baggage-master, Stebbins, had concocted the scheme together for a long time previous, and that they took advantage of the stormy night of April 16th, to carry it into execution. The short stoppage of the train at the Norwalk bridge and at Westport, enabled the confederates of Stebbins to get on board, and while one of the party watched the sleeping Woodward, the others threw the safe out of the car, and got off themselves at the next stopping place.

The first clue to the robbery was obtained from the Alfred Bank, Maine, as will be seen from the following *resumé* of the testimony given to-day:

Geo. T. Ward, teller of the Atlantic Bank, Boston, the first witness sworn, testified that on the day of the robbery he paid to the treasurer of the American Watch Company, Boston, ten $500 bills on his Bank; that subsequently eight bills of the same denomination came back to the Bank from the Union Bank. [These bills were proved by another witness to have been sent to the Union Bank from the Alfred Bank, Maine.] That in September last a man came to the Bank at two different times to get small bills for $50's on the Alfred Bank.

Alden Spear, of Boston, testified to the purchase of a watch on the 9th of April from the assignees of "Bailey, Chapman & Co." for $50. A watch was shown to witness which he identified by the number (3,366) as the one bought by him; he also produced the bill of sale; the watch, he said, was sent to Adams' Express Company, consigned to Minnesota.

Jas. T. Fifield testified to selling the watch as above, and *W. S. Greene* swore that he took it to the Express Company.

The Treasurer of the American Watch Company testified to receiving $5,000 in $500 bills from the Atlantic Bank on the 16th of April, and that the bills were sent to Adams' Express, consigned the same day to New-York.

Alvin Adams, one of the proprietors of the Express, and *Mr. Richardson*, one of his clerks, testified to receiving the aforesaid money, and that the same was placed in the stolen safe, inclosed in a pocket-book, which was also inclosed in a pouch; both the pocket-book and pouch being shown to, and identified by the witnesses.

Henry Howard, receiving teller of the Union Bank, Boston, testified to receiving in Sept. last from the Alfred Bank, Maine, $4,700 in bills on the Atlantic Bank, Boston, $4,500 of which was in $500 bills, and the remainder in small notes.

Charles Johnson, of Waltham, testified to receiving two $500 bills on the Atlantic Bank on the 6th of April, from Capt. Jno. Williams, which he carried to Iowa, and there deposited in a bank at Burlington.

Calvin Hale, Cashier of Langdon Bank, Dover, N. H., testified to sending, on the 14th of April, $2,600 in bills on that bank to a house in Boston—all the bills being marked with the letter Z printed on the right upper corner of each bill. On cross-examination, however, he said that $10,000 worth of bills on his bank had been issued with the same mark.

Henry Laywood, of Dover, N. H., swore that he sent by Adams' Express a note for collection, drawn by "Kimball & Hobbs," and payable to the order of Hanson & Dergy at the Nassau Bank, N. Y.; that he was informed that said note was among the property stolen, and on giving a bond he had received pay for the same. The remains of a torn promissory note were handed to witness, which he identified as part of the note sent to the Express by him.

A. P. Atherton, of Boston, driver for Adams & Co., testified to receiving the stolen safe from the Express office on the 16th of April, taking it to the Worcester depôt, and delivering it to Mr. Woodward, the messenger.

Mr. Woodward swore that the safe was placed in the car, that on arriving at Springfield, he received another safe, called the "Way safe;" that he saw both safes in their places at New-Haven, but did not see either of them again until his arrival at Forty-second-street, when, to his astonishment, he found the "through," or Boston safe, was missing. He exhibited to the jury a model of the car in which the safes were; said it was his custom to spend a good part of the time in the post-office apartment of the car on the night-route from Boston to New-York, and that the night of the 16th of April being cold and stormy, and there being no fire in his apartment, he staid in the post-office all the way from New-Haven to New-York. On cross-examination he said that he had been in the employ of Adams & Co., on that route, about two years; that previous to that he was for a short time in the American House, New-York, that previous to being in the American House he was for four years in the employ of Adams & Co., in California; that still further back he was a clerk in Sacramento, and first of all he was a silversmith in Boston, which last occupation was his trade; he also testified that he had not been on good terms with Stebbins, the baggage-master, for several years, although at the time of the robbery they were on "speaking terms;" that Stebbins had access to his apartment, and that he did not come into the Post-office during the trip; that it was an invariable habit for all hands in that car to sleep more or less on the trip, and that no one was accustomed to watch while the others slept; that when he discovered the robbery at Forty-second-street he thought at first that the other boys had "played a joke" on him by hiding the safe that when he found that it was actually gone, Stebbins asked him what he could do for him, whether he should not go and inform the Detective Police? and that he told him he "could do what he pleased."

J. M. Whitney, of Springfield, time-keeper for the man employed on the road, testified that Stebbins had a furlough during the past Summer, from July 18 to Aug. 14. On cross-examination, he said that he was accustomed to take a furlough every Summer, and that there was nothing unusual about it.

Wm. Boehm, mail agent on the night express, corroborated the testimony of Woodward, as did also the conductor, Mr. Bosch. Boehm testified that he, too, was not on good terms with Stebbins, and that about four years ago Steobins introduced him to Andrew Roberts, in the streets of New-York. He also stated that passengers sometimes came into the baggage car, and that on the night of the robbery he saw two gentlemen from Boston in the car, named Tufts and Brown, both of them merchants, and all known to witness.

*Christopher

neeses from New-York, whose testimony would exclude the evidence of the witness, on the ground of his religious belief. He cited the Statutes of Connecticut, which, by implication, exclude the evidence of a person who does not believe in the existence of a Supreme Being. The words of the statute are as follows:

"No person who believes in the existence of a Supreme Being shall, on account of his religious opinions, be adjudged an incompetent witness."

Mr. Seward did not think that the incompetency of the witness, on the grounds stated, could be proved by the hearsay testimony of persons from New-York, who may have heard him casually give utterance to his religious opinions.

Mr. Smith replied at length, citing *Hill's Reports* and the *Vermont Reports*, to prove that a person's religious belief might be proved from the declarations of the party, made in conversation.

Mr. Loomis also cited a case occurring in this County, (not in the Reports,) before Chief Justice Williams, in which the evideace of a Mr. Trowbridge, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was excluded on the ground of his not believing in the existence of a God. In that case, however, the witness stated his religious belief on the stand.

Mr. Smith argued that as in that case the evidence was excluded after the witness had been sworn, there can be no doubt that, had the objection been taken before he was sworn, his opinions would have been allowed to be proved by other testimony, and that he would not have been allowed to take the oath.

Judge McCURDY declined to exclude the evidence, because of the delay, without expressing an opinion as to his competency on the grounds stated.

The witness was then sworn, and asked by Mr. Seward whether he believed in the existence of a Supreme Being.

Mr. Smith objected to the question.

The Judge decided that the question might be put, and that the witness might answer or not as he saw fit.

Mr. Smith took exception.

The question was repeated, and the witness answered Yes. He said he resided at Harlem, and at present was a stable-keeper at the corner of One Hundred and Tenth-street and Sixth-avenue; knows the defendant, Andrew Roberts; became acquainted with him five or six years ago; in February, 1860, had a conversation with Roberts, in which he asked me if I wanted to make some money; I asked him in what way; he said he dare not tell then, but would at some other time; in the course of a week I saw him again, when he spoke of the matter again, and, in answer to my inquiries, said he would take a ride with me and show me; he said there was a man on the Philadelphia train who was going to throw off some kegs of gold; wouldn't tell me who he was; said he would see me next day; the next day we rode together to Stamford, Conn., where we stopped all night; had some conversation on the road about the way in which the money was to be made, but he wouldn't tell me the particulars; the next day we went to Westport, and walked back from there to Norwalk on the railroad track; while walking on the track, he stopped and said, "Here is about the place the safe will be thrown off;" I asked him who was to do it; he said "You know Stebbins;" I said "Yes;" "Well, he is the man," said he; we then went back to Norwalk; have known Stebbins several years casually; the contents of the safe he said would be money, but how much he didn't know; said there would be from $150,000 to $175,000; he said Stebbins told him how much the safe contained, and that there were two safes—one a "way safe" and the other a "through safe;" we waited for the express train that night, but no safe was thrown off, as we expected, and the next day we rode back to New-York; don't recollect the conversation on the way back; next saw Roberts at his house in King-stveet, on the following day; saw Stebbins there, who said that he wanted it understood that there was another man who was to have a share of it, over and above what he had already expended in it; he didn't say who the man was; arrangements were then made for us to go up on the road again and wait for Stebbins to throw off the safe; I went up the road again in March, with Roberts; I stopped at Norwalk and Roberts at Stamford; I was to get on the train if the safe was not thrown off, and if it was thrown off he was to get on; it was not thrown off, and I got on the train and rode to New-York; the next time we went up I waited at a place designated by an apple-tree for the safe to be thrown off, but it was not thrown; another time I went up to Bridgeport on a boat and waited for the train, and after it had passed and the safe was not thrown off, we hired a horse and rode to New York that night; we went up on the road, in all, twelve or fifteen times before the 16th, when the safe was thrown off.

The Court here adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M. On reassembling, the Court stated that, on reflection, he had concluded to reject the question put to the witness Vinnng, relating to his religious belief, and ordered that the answer be stricken out.

Stephen Davol sworn—Reside in Warren, R. I.; am clerk of steamer *Metropolis*, running from Fall River to New-York. Witness produced the way-bill of the steamer for Sept. 18, 1860, where the name of Roberts is put down to No. 37 for two tickets to Boston; No. 37 is a double room.

Otis H. Culver sworn—Reside in Boston; was clerk at the American House in September, 1860; exhibits the register with the name of A. L. Roberts, entered on the 19th of September.

L. A. Kinney recalled—(Direct examination resumed)—The last time I was at Bridgeport previous to April 16, I called at Mr. Wheeler's house, of the firm of "Wheeler & Wilson," and was taken to the station by Mr. Wheeler's colored man; we missed going upon the road several times, after which Stebbins told us that if we were going to do anything we had better do it; he said he had the car-door greased, so it would not make any noise when it was opened; he urged us to do it before the warm weather came, when people would be sitting round in the car, and it would be unsafe; Stebbins was to give a signal when he had thrown out the safe; at one time he was to throw out cards on the ground, and on those occasions when we were on board he was to come into the smoking car and give a signal; on the night of the 16th of April when the safe was thrown out we got on the car at New-York and went to Bridgeport; when the cars came on from Boston we got into the smoking car and rode in smoking car as far as Southport; Stebbins told me that it was a good night to do it; he said he would hold the mail door while I throwed it out; I told him I wouldn't do it; he said if it was going to be done it must be done quick; I then went into the express portion of the car and opened the door and chucked the safe out; Stebbins meanwhile held the door; Roberts, during this time was in the smoking car; I went in where he was and "hunched" him to let him know it was out; he said it was all right, that he heard it strike; he then got up and went out of the car and I did not see him again that night; soon after this Stebbins came into the car where I was and said: "Its all up, youv'e got the wrong safe;" I went on to New-York that night, and don't know what occurred afterward; they told me they had tools all ready to break open the safe; I left the train at Forty-second-street and rode down in the Sixth-avenue cars to King-street and then walked home; I stayed around home the next day; on the 18th or 19th of April I next saw Andrew Roberts at his house in King-street; he was in his bedroom, lying on the bed; he said he had a hard time, and liked to have died, that every time he struck the tool with a sledge it made such a noise that he was afraid somebody would hear it; that after it was done he walked all the way home. he said he did'nt think there was much in the safe; that he found three or four packages, which he had buried; I afterwards saw Stebbins, who told me that it was all right, they didn't mistrust us; that the safe had'nt been found yet, and some one had better go up and remove it; he also said we had better go and get the burried money, as it might get wet; Andrew and I went up the next day and got one or two packages, which were found rolled up in oil-cloth and buried; we carried them out to the main road and buried them in a grave-yard, and then went to Norwalk and stayed al. night at the Connecticut Hotel; the next morning Andrew went up and got the packages, and we rode in a buggy to New-York: I saw Roberts the next day at his house, where we counted the money, and found that there was between $10,000 and $11,000; (witness here gave a description of the money, which corresponded with the evidence previously given of the contents of the safe.) I took $500 of the money and left; there was another package in the safe that we couldn't find that night; we went up three or four times to find it, and didn't succeed; the next time we met was at Andrew's house, and Mr. Stebbins was there; I told him I wouldn't look for the package any longer; he said he would have another man come down from Massachusetts, who was with him first in connection with this affair; after waiting several days, Stebbins brought the man to my house and introduced him to me as Mr. Kellogg; the next day Kellogg and I went up to hunt for the money, but couldn't find it; Kellogg told me that Stebbins had given him $1,000 on the Langdon Bank, New-Hampshire; about a week after this I again saw Roberts, and he told me Kellogg had been down again, and that he had got his arm poisoned so that he thought he would have to take it off; that it was poisoned while hunting for the money the in fields; afterwarns Stebbins agreed to go and look for the money; he went up, but got scared, and afterwards told me he would not go up again, as he was too well-known; three or four days afterwards Roberts and I went up and found the package, which was marked $4,600 and some odd dollars; we divided the money, and after I left him I counted my portion and foune $2,030; when I saw Roberts he told his portion contained $2,309; I told him there must be some mistake about it for the package would not be marked higher than it was; I received altogether $3,330; Andrews told me that he gave Stebbins $1,000 and a $500 check, which he got cashed, besides four fifty-dollar bills which Stebbins gave to Kellogg.

The examination was here suspended to permit Mr. Emerson to testify, as he wished to go home by the next train. He testified to having received a package of $2,606 on the Langdon Bank on or about the 16th of April, which he forwarded to New-York by Adams' Express.

Mr. Kinney recalled—Roberts retained the nine $500 on the Atlantic Bank, and often spoke to me about getting rid of them; I told him he had better put them in an envelop and send them to Adams & Company; he said no, he would burn them up first; finally he said he had some bank acquaintances down East, and he would go down there and exchange them for other money; I told him to look out for the bank officers, but he said he had the President "foul," that he was intimate with his brother, and he could easily get rid of his money; at length we went down to Maine together. [Witness here related the occurrences at Alfred substantially as testified to by Mr. McIntyre.] I went by the name of Baker at Alfred, at the request of Andrew Roberts, who also told me not to let the folks there know that I was acquainted with him; he told me to tell the folks that Mose Shackley sent him there to look for horses; I returned New-York, where I afterwards saw Andrew again, who told me that Stimsen had given Mr. Adams a description of me; before going to Alfred I saw Stebbins, who told me to "look out and not get caught;" that we had better offer one bill at one bank and another at another; I never got from Andrew Roberts any portion of the $4,700; he told me he left it in Maine.

At the closing of this report, 4½ P. M., the witness is still on the stand.

His gives his testimony with a sheepish look, and has not raised his eyes from the ground since he took the stand. He is under arrest, and has, of course, turned State's evidence, under a promise that he should not be prosecuted. It is considered a gone case with the prisoners, though there is no knowing what may "turn up" under the cross-examination of Ex-Recorder Smith.

Unemployed Clerks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, through the medium of your extensively circulated paper, to remark that, among our many noble institutions of charity in this City, there is none as yet inaugurated to offer refuge or temporary assistance to a class who, notwithstanding honesty and well-doing, may, by the hardness of the times, be thrown out of employment. It is seriously true that many of our respectable young men, so situated, and lacking friends and money, are reduced to the deplorable *ultimatum* of choosing betwixt starvation and dishonesty. The diminution of crime and decrease in the number of our State Prison convicts loudly call for such an institution, and I would respectfully suggest to our wealthy citizens and merchants that, while tendering their liberal contributions to such charities as Foreign Missions, &c., they would give a primary place in their donation-albums for the good old adage, which says that "charity begins at home." I am, Sir, yours, respectfully, R. M.

Aid for the Sufferers in Kansas.

The last report of the Kansas Relief Committee at Atchison, for the week ending Dec. 26, states that 209,184 pounds of wheat, flour, corn, beans, &c., had been received from various States; also, several boxes of clothing. The total amount distributed during the same week was 587,000 pounds, which has been sent to twenty-one different counties in the Territory, and the benefits of the shipments have begun to be very sensibly realized among the sufferers.

The prolific West continues to send corn; it is for the people of the East to provide money to pay freights, and to provide for other important wants of the suffering thousands of our fellow-citizens.

Contributions in money should be sent to the Treasurer, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., President of the Metropolitan Bank, New-York City.

Donations of clothing may be sent to the room of the Committee, No. 25 Cooper Institute.

The United States and the American Express Companies generously agree to forward all parcels addressed to the room, or to S. C. POMEROY, Atchison, Kansas, and marked "Kansas Relief," free of charge. Small parcels sent to the room will be safely and carefully repacked.

Notice of packages sent direct to the Territory by either of the Express Companies named, should be given to the agent of the Committee at the room.

NAVAL NOTICE.—The United States store-ship *Relief* will sail from the Navy-yard, New-York, about the 15th January inst. for the Coast of Africa. Letters and packages for the officers and men of the squadron will be duly forwarded if sent to the Naval Lyceum, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, in due season.

Hon. W. E. SIMMS has issued an address to the people of the Eighth Congressional District of Kentucky. He insists that it is the duty of that State to maintain the position of an armed neutral, and to prevent any attempt at coercion on the part of the Federal Government. His argument tends to the conclusion that, in case of a failure to reconstruct the Confederacy after the withdrawal of the Gulf States, Kentucky would be obliged to cast in her lot with them, and form another Government.

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar....THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 39 to 48, inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Short causes—Nos. 6463, 5728, 3374, 6059, 6478, 6479, 4454, 6214, 5247, 6044, 4868, 5787, 6432, 5912, 6423, 202, 5516, 5520, 4427, 5405, 6443, 2708, 4139, 5802, 6382, 6385, 6346, 6092, 4225, 5406, 64'5, 6456, 5384, 6525, 5217, 6221, 6435, 6160, 2367½, 3429, 5888, 5217, 5401, 5402, 6391, 5537, 5391, 6432, 6186, 5727, 3944, 6464, 1682, 824, 6218, 994, 995, 996, 997, and several cases not numbered.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—No calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 767, 961, 659, 619, 349, 687, 391, 1017, 1077. *Part II.*—Nos. 830, 696, 884, 18, 502, 504, 990, 810, 878, 382, 870, 144, 424, 460, 672, 268.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 154, 155, 156, 158, 13. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

ANOTHER MURDER TRIAL.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

SENTENCE OF SELOVER FOR TICKET-SWINDLING—TRIAL AND ACQUITTAL OF MARGARET LAWLER ON AN INDICTMENT FOR MURDER.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge LEONARD, the case of Selover, convicted of ticket-swindling, was brought up. Counsel for defence asked a delay for the purpose of preparing affidavits. Mr. Clinton also appeared and asked that the sentence might be delayed, on the ground that Selover was an eye-witness to a homicide in the trial of which Mr. Clinton was counsel.

The Court, however, denied the application, and proceeded to pass sentence. Previous to which, however, the prisoner's wife was allowed to state to the Court that she had two small children, and had not a dollar in the world to prevent her from being thrust into the street.

The Court then remarked that it was to be regretted that a man of the prisoner's apparent respectability, and with a dependent family, should have been so regardless of all ties as to have rendered himself amenable to this law. Whatever sympathy the Court might feel for his family, it was only an agent of the law, and was left no option but to impose a sentence of two years in the State Prison.

Upon the rendering of this decision, the prisoner's wife burst into tears, and was apparently swayed by uncontrollable grief, wringing her hands, and exclaiming "What have I or my innocent little children done, that we should suffer this disgrace." The prisoner himself was also moved to tears as he was conducted from the room.

The next case called on was that of Margaret Lawler, indicted for murder in the first degree, in causing the death of her newly-born infant. As the prisoner was without means to employ counsel, Mr. Edwin Grover was assigned by the Court to conduct the defence.

Mr. Allen, for the People, opened in a brief statement to the Jury of the facts relied upon by the prosecution. He expected to show that the prisoner, on the 25th of November last, gave birth to a living child, which she subsequently killed by strangulation.

The first witness introduced was *Francis Donnovan*, who testified that he lived at No. 43 Whitehall street. On the morning of the 25th of November, he saw on the roof of a privy in his back-yard some bloody clothes, and a newly-born naked child, which had rolled from them; he suspected that a murder had been committed, and that the dead body had been thrown from a window of the next tenement to avoid detection; he called a member of the Harbor Police.

Thomas N. James, next testified that himself, in company with another officer, had repaired to the place, and removed the child to the Station house; at this time the child had not stiffened perceptibly, although the weather was very cold; witness then went into the house No. 45 Whitehall-street, to which his attention had been directed: he asked the woman of the house if there had been any one sick in her house during the night; she said there had, and directed him to the prisoner's room, in the fourth story; witness found the prisoner in bed, and asked her if she knew anything about a child having been born during the night; she stoutly denied all knowledge of the fact; witness then obtained a light, as it was dark in the passage way, and found blood in the washbowl, and traced marks of it from the prisoner's room, across the entry, through another room to the window from which the child was supposed to have been thrown; the officer then called the Coroner, when his own functions in the case ceased.

At the suggestion of the Court the witness went to the premises while the trial proceeded, to measure the distance of the window from the place where the child had been thrown. He subsequently returned and reported that the window was nearly five feet from the floor of the room, and that the child must have been thrown over a high partition-wall about four feet at the left of the window. The child was found five feet beyond this wall, at a distance down from the window of about forty feet. When witness had visited prisoner's room on the morning of the occurrence, she accounted for her sickness by saying that she had caught a severe cold the day before, by taking off her stockings and shoes while she was scrubbing the floor. The witness remarked, on the low temperature of the room when he entered it, and said he shouldn't like to sleep in such a cold place as that. The temperature was very low, indeed.

Caroline Goatt next testified that she was cook in the house No. 45 Whitehall-street; she went there in that capacity three days before the prisoner's arrest; she occupied the same bed with prisoner; on the night before the child was found witness went to the room about ten o'clock, but couldn't get in; she then went and told her mistress, who gave her a key, saying that if Margaret wouldn't let her into the room she might occupy the one next to it; on returning, the witness was admitted to the room by Margaret, who was in such pain, however, and was tossing about so much that witness couldn't keep any clothes on her, and, it being a very cold night, got up and went to bed in the next room; next morning she went into the room again, and, dressing herself, went down stairs about her work; at breakfast time Margaret also came down ailing; the mistress gave her some camomile tea, which she drank and went back to her bed; witness did not hear any unusual noise in Margaret's room, nor did she see any marks of blood when she was in there.

Mrs. Amelia Berger next testified that she kept boarders at No. 45 Whitehall-street; Margaret had been her chambermaid for two years, up to the time of the arrest; on the day before the birth of the child, Margaret had been scrubbing the floor barefooted; in regard to other circumstances, this witness corroborated the statements of the previous one; Margaret, she said, had always been a very industrious and good girl, always minded her own business, and went our very seldom.

Dr. Bouton, connected with the Coroners' office, next testified to the appearance of the woman and of the child. He inferred from his examination that the child had been born alive, and met its death by suffocation; about its mouth and nose was a dark place, bound by an evenly-defined line, which was like what would be made by strangling the child. At one point, during a somewhat lengthy cross-examination by the defence, the Doctor became a little fractious, and hinted a belief that he was being pursued in the matter for the purpose of entrapping him. Counsel for defence, however, disclaimed any intention to pursue the examination unfairly, and the witness gave the rest of his testimony in a very clear and candid manner.

In his charge to the jury Judge LEONARD volunteered the opinion that the cross-examination of this witness was fairly conducted, and with no evident design to entrap.

The prosecution rested here, and as there were no witnesses for the defence, counsel summed up to the jury, asking a verdict of acquittal on the ground that there were at least reasonable doubts whether the child might not have been born dead, or died subsequently to birth, from exposure to cold, suffocation in the discharges, or some other of the numerous causes which the expert on the stand had testified might have caused its death.

Mr. Waterbury closed for the people, declaring that the impunity which infanticide had hitherto enjoyed had made it a crime of very frequent occurrence, and that it was high time some means were taken to check its increase. He thought the facts as stated by witnesses were conclusive of the prisoner's guilt, and he therefore asked a verdict of guilty.

The Court charged the Jury at considerable length, instructing them, among other things, that in order to convict they must find that respiration of the child had occurred after its complete delivery, and entirely separate existence from the mother.

The Jury then retired, and after an absence of an hour, returned at about 6 o'clock with a verdict of *not* guilty, and the prisoner was discharged. A gentleman who was present during the trial, very kindly volunteered to take her to his home, as she had no place to go to, except to her quarters at the Tombs. She gratefully accepted the kindness.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Arson—Frederick Freund, Simon Katz.

Court of General Sessions.

A LIST OF THIEVES—SENTENCES TO STATE PRISON AND PENITENTIARY.

In this Court, yesterday, before City Judge McCUNN, Richard Kelly was tried and found guilty on an indictment for grand larceny, from the premises of Mrs. Eliza Baines, No. 70 Pitts-street.

John Jones, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sentenced to State Prison for two years and four months.

Caspar Reeker, indicted for an attempt at grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary six months.

Mary Crow foot, a colored girl, indicted for grand, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and as she had restored the stolen property, was sent five days to the City Prison.

John Williams, indicted for grand, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary six months.

Michael Colligan, indicted for an attempt to commit burglary, pleaded guilty in the third degree, and, being very young, was sent to the Penitentiary one year.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

The Chamberlain Controversy—The Functions of Writs of Certiorari—The Powers of Acting Mayors.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Hilton.

In the matter of the application of Daniel Devlin.—A motion came on before this Court on the return of an order to show cause, issued under the following circumstances. It will be remembered that in May, 1860, Mayor Wood appointed to the office of Chamberlain of the City Mr. Nathan C. Platt. During the recent absence of the Mayor, from the City, the President of the Board of Aldermen, acting as Mayor, removed him with the concurrence of the Board and appointed in his place Mr. Daniel Devlin. On the 8th of January, 1861, Mr. Devlin obtained an order to show cause requiring Mr. Platt to deliver up all books and papers appertaining to the office, which order was made returnable on the 10th. At the opening of the motion Mr. Whiting, as one of the counsel for Mr. Platt, served upon the Judge a writ of *certiorari*, which he had just obtained from Judge Barnard, removing the hearing of the cause to the Chambers of the Supreme Court. On the service of the order the Judge remarked that he knew of no authority vested in a Judge of the Supreme Court to issue such a writ to him, and unless sufficient authority was shown he should not regard it, but proceed in the cause. Mr. Whiting, appearing for Mr. Platt, argued that the writ of *certiorari* was good and valid, and authorized by law, and operated as a stay of proceedings. He also took objection to the order which had been served on Mr. Platt, on the ground that it did not show upon its face that facts sufficient had been stated to confer jurisdiction; that no affidavit had been served with it, and they were left entirely ignorant of the facts on which the order had been granted, and had nothing to show cause against. The counsel then asked for time to answer the complaint, saying that he had relied upon the writ of *certiorari*, but seeing the disposition of the Judge to disregard it, they should have time to answer.

Judge HILTON referred counsel to a decision in the 8th of Johnson, 340, Stillwell *vs.* Daniels, upon which he held it to be settled, that a judge is justified in disregarding a *certiorari*, where it is unauthorized by law, that a *certiorari* is only to issue on an order to show cause. 6 Cowen, 397. Eagan S. Van Winkle, the associate of Judge Whiting, read Mr. Platt's affidavit, in which was set forth that he was duly appointed to the Chamberlainey of the City a denial of his removal, his denial of Devlin's appointment, and further stating that Mr. Devlin had been removed by the Mayor. Judge Bronson, on the part of Mr. Devlin, offered in evidence and read a certificate of the Clerk of the Common Council certifying to Mr. Devlin's appointment. This evidence was objected to by Mr. Van Winkle. It was, however, admitted as proper evidence, the Judge quoting the statute by which a certificate of the Clerk of the Common Council is constituted evidence.

The objection taken by Mr. Van Winkle, as stated by that gentleman, was not as to matters of record, but referred to outside matters—that it did not come within the statute. He then cited a decision in the 2d Barb., 513; 5th Hill, 616, from which it was contended that if the claimant's title to office was not certain, and far from reasonable doubt, the Judge had no right to enforce the delivery of the books of the office under the statute.

The question then came before the Court whether they should proceed to try the title to the office, or further argue the question of the jurisdiction of the Court. The question of jurisdiction was proceeded with. Mr. John E. Devlin, opening for Mr. Daniel Devlin, said he did not dispute Mr. Platt's right to raise the question of title. The question is whether there is any serious doubt of Platt's removal and Mr. Devlin's appointment. If there is not, then the Judge has a perfect right to act in the cause without any restriction. He cited Sec. 21 of City Charter laws of 1857, p. 874, showing the right of the Mayor to remove the Chamberlain. Under this section of the Charter it was contended the Mayor had removed Mr. Stout and appointed Mr. Platt in May last, and if the Mayor had removed Mr. Platt on the 24th of December, there would exist no doubt whatever of his being regularly removed. The counsel then read sec. 17 of the Charter, showing that the acting Mayor, in the absence of the Mayor, possessed all the rights and powers of the Mayor. By Sec. 7 it was shown that each Board is to appoint its President. Upon these sections it was contended by counsel that Mr. Peck had the same power in the absence of the Mayor as the Mayor. Mr. Devlin then read Sec. 21 of the Charter, giving power to suspend heads of Departments. The Chamberlain, it was further contended by Mr. Devlin, was not a head of a Department, but the chief of a Bureau. The power is given to appoint and remove the Chamberlain the same as if he was a head of a Department, but not to suspend him. The power to suspend is not implied in the larger power to remove. The Mayor has not the power to remove—he can only do it with the consent of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Van Winkle, opening for Mr. Platt, in reply to Mr. Devlin, took the ground that there was a reasonable doubt of the title of Mr. Devlin. Mr. Platt is entitled to a trial. The proceeding under the statute is not intended to be summary where the title of the office is in dispute; when we come to the question of title, whether the one party is removed or the other appointed, then we are entitled to a trial. Judge Bronson followed, arguing that by the statutes passed from time to time, the Court had full power to proceed in this matter; that full jurisdiction was conferred upon it, and that the office of a *certiorari* was simply to review a decision of the Court below; that the *certiorari* issued in this matter conferred original jurisdiction upon the Supreme Court, after this Court had regularly acquired original jurisdiction. The principal questions arising on this argument are,

First—The jurisdiction of Judge Hilton to act in this proceeding under the power of the statute as the first Judge of the County; and whether the power conferred upon the Court of Common Pleas, or the Judges thereof, as a Court, can be exercised by a Judge in a special proceeding out of Court?

Second—The authority of the Supreme Court to issue a *certiorari* to Judge Hilton. And if he has, whether he can go so before the proceeding is adjudicated?

Third—Whether the proceedings of Acting-Mayor Peck, in appointing Devlin, gave such a certain and clear title to Mr. Devlin, and so free from reasonable doubt, that the Judge should assume his right to the office without trying the question of title?

At the conclusion of Mr. BRONSON'S remarks, the Court adjourned.

John E. Devlin and Greene C. Bronson for Mr. Daniel Devlin; Judge Whiting and E. S. Van Winkle for Mr. Platt.

The Market-stall Question—Occupation of the Public Streets.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Archibald M. Allerton et al. vs. *Daniel E. Delevan et al.*—The facts in this case were stated at length in the TIMES of Dec. 15, at which time it was before the Court, on a motion for an injunction to restrain the City Inspector from licensing others than the plaintiffs to occupy Stall No. 402 Washington Market, and for an order compelling the other defendants to restore possession to the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs claim to have been forcibly ejected from the stall in June last, by Councilman Costello. It appears that the stall stands upon a portion of one of the public streets.

Justice HOFFMAN now rendered his decision, holding that the City had no power to confer for a moment any legal authority upon an individual to occupy any portion of a public street in the City of New-York, for use as a market stall. Such a permit, given by any officer of the Corporation, the Attorney-General or any party owning lands adjoined to the stall, upon showing special injury, could compel the Corporation to rescind, by compelling the removal of the stall, abating it as a nuisance.

The power to build or repair markets is subservient upon the rights conferred upon the public by the dedication and opening of a public street by the Corporation over its own land. The occupation and obstruction of a street, therefore, for such uses, is manifestly unlawful, and a violation of the implied contract between the public and the City.

The plaintiffs could not for such reasons suffer any special injury by a refusal of the injunction, and it is denied.

Wm. Fullerton for plaintiffs; H. H. Anderson for City; H. P. Townsend for defendant, Costello.

Collision—Alleged Carelessness of the Officers of a Vessel.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Nathan J. Beebe vs. *Paul N. Spofford.*—This action is brought to recover damages for injuries received by a collision between the bark *Theodosia*, belonging to the defendant, and a floating dock owned by the plaintiff, and at the time moored at a wharf in Jersey City.

The complainant alleges that on the 23d day of November, 1858, the time of the collision, the plaintiff was the owner of a certain sectional floating dock, which he used in raising vessels from the water for the purpose of repairing them, and that he was at that time in daily receipts of large profits made thereby. That on the said 23d day of November the bark *Theodosia*, from the improper and negligent management of those in charge of her, broke loose from her moorings and collided against the said dock of the plaintiff, by which the dock and machinery was injured to the amount of $450. That the plaintiff, from the suspension of his business consequent upon such injuries, had suffered damages to the extent of $350, for both of which sums he demanded judgment against the defendant.

The answer denies that the accident was the result of negligence on the part of the defendant, and alleges that at the time it occurred there was a violent storm of wind and rain, and that wholly by the force of the winds and the waves the vessel broke from her moorings, where she was properly fastened, and drifted against the defendant's dock.

They further allege that the accident was the result of carelessness on the part of the plaintiff, inasmuch as the dock was lying at a wharf in Jersey City, without a proper license or legal authority for being here.

The defendant also claims that he is not liable for the injuries which the plaintiff received from or by means of the interruption of his business.

The jury found for the plaintiff for the sum of $125. A. C. Morris for plaintiff; Springs & Russel for defendant.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

The Grand Jury this morning brought in an indictment against the twenty-four men who composed the crew of the ship *Staghound*, for revolt and mutiny on board of her in Angier Roads.

Mr. Ridgway appeared for the defendants, who were arraigned, and separately pleaded not guilty.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Clark* vs. *Gallagher.*—Motion to dismiss the injunction denied, with $10 costs to abide the event of the action.

Lowring vs. *United States Vulcanized Gutta Percha Belting and Packing Company.*—Motion to resettle decree, &c., denied, without costs.

BARNARD, J.—*Bingham* vs. *Disbrow et al.*—Motion denied.

New-York Mutual Insurance Company vs. *John Cockran.*—Referred back to same referee, to take proof as to the disposition of the Thirty-fourth street property, or the proceeds thereof.

POLICE REPORTS.

OFFENCES OF THE DARKEST DYE.

Some months ago a gigantic negro, known as John Body, *alias* Johnson, fled from Catskill, Greene County, N. Y., to avoid the legal consequences of having nearly killed a man named James Agner, who in some way had excited his rage. Constables from Greene County had frequently been to the City in search of the fugitive, but he managed to elude them, and not until Wednesday night was his arrest effected. He was found by Officer McCleary, of the Fifth Precinct Police, playing first fiddle at a dance-house in Laurens street, near Canal, and yesterday he was sent to Catskill. Johnson is described as a very bad fellow, and a few years ago he was arrested on suspicion of having murdered Jane Brandon, a young colored damsel to whom he had been paying his addresses. Her body was found in the river near Catskill, but no evidence against the accused could be obtained, and he was set at liberty.

AN ERRATIC PURCHASER.

Wm. J. Smith, a half-crazy individual, apparently about 30 years of age, and representing himself to be a clerk, recently from Baltimore, Md., was taken before Justice KELLY yesterday on a charge of having attempted to shoot Wm. Pitshke, a hardware dealer, at No. 85 Greenwich-street. Mr. Pitshke alleged that the accused came into his store early in the morning and desired to purchase a pair of pincers. An assortment of the articles was shown him, when he selected a pair and turned to leave the place without paying. He was reminded of the fact, at which he became very angry, and drawing a loaded double-barreled pistol from his pocket, he cocked it and threatened to shoot Mr. Pitshke. By a quick movement, however, the latter disarmed him, and held him fast until Officer Spilker, of the Steamboat Police came and conducted him before the magistrate. He was held for trial in $200 bail.

A VICTIM OF HARD TIMES.

John H. Coachman, a young man residing at No. 481 Ninth-avenue, finding himself in needy circumstances, a few days since undertook to supply himself with a few dollars by forging—such is the allegation against him—the names of Messrs. Gilman, Wright & Co., merchants at No. 237 Washington-street, to a check for $15 on the American Exchange Bank, where he obtained the money. He is likewise charged with having made free use of the name of James S. Parmelee, storekeeper at No. 585 Broadway, in a similar way, and thus to have drawn $18 from the Phenix Bank. Officer Irving, of the Twentieth Ward, arrested the accused, who was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, and will be debarred, probably for a very long time, from the exercise of his genius in the art of chirography.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 10.

$9,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	74	10 Hudson River R.	45⅜
16,000 Vir. St. 6s.	75	540 do	45
2,000 Brooklyn C. W. L.	100⅜	250 do	s10 45
2,000 R. R. Con. Bds.	71 63	50 do	b60 45⅜
1,000 Hud. R. R 2d Mtg.	97	50 do	b30 45
3,000 Har. 1st Mtg Bds	96⅜	150 do	b10 45
1,000 Harlem 2d Mt. Bs	96⅜	250 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	33⅛
1,000 Har. h3d Mt Bs	76	100 do	s15 33
1,000 Mich. So. S.F. Bs	75	100 Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	14⅜
3,000 Clev & Tol. S. F.	70	75 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	74⅜
2,000 C. B. & Q R 8%c.	89	100 do	s10 74
20 National Bank	94	250 do	s60 72⅜
10 Bank of Commerce	94⅛	60 do	75
17 do	94	450 Galena & Chica. R.	63⅛
173 Pacific M. S. Co	85⅜	50 do	63⅜
30 New-Jersey C. R.	110	100 do	62⅜
200 N. Y. Central R.	s20 78⅛	100 do	63⅜
50 do	75⅜	50 do	b60 63⅜
221 do	76⅜	400 Clev. & Tol. R.	32⅜
100 do	s10 75⅛	200 do	s10 32⅛
100 do	s10 75	800 do	32⅜
500 do	75⅛	300 do	s10 32⅜
289 do	75⅜	200 do	32⅛
250 Erie Railroad	34⅜	500 Chi. & R. I. R.	52
200 do	s10 34⅜	50 do	s5 53
50 do	35	300 do	52⅜
200 do	s10 35	100 do	s10 52⅜
50 do	35⅛	300 do	52⅛
20 Harlem Railroad	15	91 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	67
100 Reading Rail'd.	opg 38⅜	50 do	s10 66⅜
150 Mich. Cen. R.	53⅜	50 Mil. & Miss. R.	11⅜
5 do	55		

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	75	250 Mich. Cen. R. ex div	52
3,000 Missouri St. 6s.	68	50 do	51⅜
3,000 Cal. St. 7s	87½	200 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R	14⅜
8,000 do	87	150 M. S. & N. Ia. G. Stk.	33⅜
500 do	86½	20 Panama R	114
5,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60.	98	5 do	113⅜
39 Ocean Bank	82	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	s15 75⅛
5 Pacific M. S. Co	87	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	64⅜
5 do	87⅜	100 do	64⅜
155 N. Y. Central R.	77	50 do	b60 64⅞
50 do	s10 77	300 Cleve. & Tol. R.	33⅜
200 Erie Railroad	s30 35⅛	450 do	33⅜
50 Hudson River R.	s15 46⅜	100 do	s10 33⅜
150 do	47	100 do	b60 34
100 do	s10 47	10 Chi. & Rock Isl'd R	53⅛
50 do	b60 47⅜	162 do	53⅜
200 Harlem R. Pref.	38	50 do	b15 53⅜
100 Reading R.	b10 39⅜	5 Sixth-av. R.	135
50 Mil. & Miss. R.	12		

THURSDAY, Jan. 10—P. M.

We have to report a very excited Stock Exchange to-day, with fluctuations of 2@2½ ₱ cent. on the more prominent speculative Shares. The market opened under the adverse influence of the dispatches in the morning papers from Charleston in reference to the *Star of the West*. Sellers of Stocks, both on order and for speculation on the further decline, accepted 1@1½ ₱ cent. decline from yesterday's last prices, Central being done as low as 75½, and Erie 34½ ₱ cent. early in the day. Then came a dispatch, said to be addressed by the Captain of the steamer to his wife in New-Jersey, to the effect that the landing of her troops and supplies had been made, and upon this the market recovered all that was lost on the first call of the list, and even more on New-York Central, which sold up to 77 ₱ cent. The next accounts put a less favorable construction on the news from Char

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 11, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Jewess.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Damon and Pythias.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Mazeppa—Conjugal Lesson—Ici on Parle Francais.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Pauline—Tom Noddy's Secret.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Bluebeard—The Schoolmaster—Warlock of the Glen.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spaulding & Rogers' Circus—Manfredone.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Magic Wall—Evening—Sea of Ice—What is It?—Aztec Children—South African Aborigines.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—Cinderella and her Sister.

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

Mr. Raymond's four Letters to Hon. W. L. Yancey on the issues and tendencies of the Disunion Movement, have been published in Pamphlet form, and may be had at the Times Office. Price 5 cents for single copies; $4 per hundred.

The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued This (Friday) Morning, in readiness for the mail steamship *Northern Light*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news which we publish this morning fully confirms the accounts telegraphed from Charleston relative to the *Star of the West*, which appeared in the Times of yesterday. The result of the communication between Major Anderson and Gov. Pickens on the subject was, that a messenger was dispatched by the former to Washington, to receive special instructions as to the course to be pursued in the future. The messenger will probably reach Washington to-night. Meantime, however, another cause of excitement has arisen in Charleston. Intelligence yesterday reached there that the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* was on the way to aid the *Star of the West* to enter the harbor and land the troops at Fort Sumter. This caused the greatest commotion, and steps were immediately taken to resist her approach. The determination was to fire upon her, when it was understood that Fort Sumter would take part in the proceedings, and the expectation entertained in Charleston was that a general action would be fought. Our telegram from Charleston states that the steamship *Marion* has been purchased for the use of the State of South Carolina; but a dispatch to Spofford, Tileston & Co., of this City, states that she was seized, with no intimation of any design to pay for her. The events transpiring at Charleston created the greatest excitement in Washington to-day.

A telegram from New-Orleans informs us that the authorities of Louisiana are adopting the desperate course of South Carolina and Georgia, in seizing the Government property. Three military expeditions have left that city to take possession of the forts at Jackson and Pike, and the Baton Rouge Arsenal. The same course is also being adopted in North Carolina, though whether by order of the authorities does not yet appear. Forts Johnson and Coswell were taken possession of on the night of the 8th.

In the higher branch of Congress yesterday the proceedings were very interesting, as touching upon the disunion movement in the Southern States, and the recent startling intelligence from Charleston. Various memorials were presented—among them one signed by twelve thousand citizens of Baltimore, praying that some means might be adopted to restore peace and harmony in the land. These memorials were all tabled for the present. Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, called up a resolution presented by him on Wednesday, censuring the President for appointing a Secretary of War *ad interim* without informing the Senate of his action. A vote was taken on its passage, and the result was 35 for and 17 against it. Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, then proceeded to make a speech on the state of the Union. We give his remarks in full elsewhere. When he had concluded, a colloquial discussion took place between Messrs. Trumbull, of Illinois, Davis, of Mississippi, and Green, of Missouri, relative to the recent action of South Carolina, the firing upon the *Star of the West* and the subsequent action of Major Anderson. Mr. Trumbull was very decided in his declaration that the Federal laws must be obeyed. The debate on the matter was finally postponed until to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned at 4½ o'clock P. M. In the House, Mr. Boteler, of Virginia, made a personal explanation in reference to his connection with the Special Committee of Thirty-three, and declared his disappointment with the action of that Committee. He despaired of any good being effected through their deliberations, but assured the House that if another week was allowed to elapse, it would be too late for the introduction of any measure to save the Union. Various memorials and other papers relating to the national troubles were presented and laid on the table for the present, among them the resolutions of the New-York Common Council, approving the conduct of Major Anderson, and the determination of the President to enforce the laws. The House then proceeded to the consideration of District of Columbia business, but adjourned without effecting anything.

The House Special Committee of Thirty-three have closed their deliberations, and will probably soon be ready to report. The two propositions submitted by Mr. Dunn, of Indiana—that laws be passed to protect the States from armed invasion, and to secure the safety of citizens of the several States while traveling or sojourning in other States—were the last ones agreed to. The propositions which had been previously adopted, provided for the admission of New-Mexico; for the amendment of the Fugitive Slave Law, by giving a trial by jury at the place of escape, and requesting Northern States to repeal the Personal Liberty Laws, and for such an amendment of the Constitution as will make it impossible ever hereafter to amend it so as to interfere with Slavery in the States.

The Virginia Legislature yesterday received from Gov. Letcher a dispatch from the Mississippi Convention, stating that Mississippi has seceded unconditionally, and desires to form a new Union on the basis of the old Constitution. The House passed a resolution that the Governor should communicate to the President of the United States, and the Governors of Southern States, the desire of Virginia that peace may be preserved by the maintenance of the *status quo*, and that the Governor should telegraph the resolution to the parties named.

The Wisconsin Legislature organized yesterday, and Gov. Randall delivered his message. It recommends the Legislature to prepare for the possible contingency of the General Government calling for men and means to maintain the integrity of the Union and thwart the designs of traitors. He says that the election of Lincoln is no cause for complaint; that Slavery cannot exist except by local law; that the Personal Liberty bills should be found upon the statute in every State; that if the Personal Liberty bill of Wisconsin is in conflict with the Constitution, it ought to be made to conform therewith, but that no hope of reward should induce them to break down the walls of their protection; that the right of any State to secede can never be admitted, and that once in the Union a State must remain in until the Union is destroyed.

A great Union meeting was held at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, last evening, which was attended by nearly ten thousand persons. Parties who undertook to disturb the gathering by disunion cries were ejected amid cheers for the Union and Major Anderson.

The Republican Central Club of this City last evening held a meeting, which was numerously attended, and at which resolutions opposed to Compromise were passed with great unanimity. Gen. Nye also made a lengthy address in the same spirit, which was warmly applauded.

In the State Senate yesterday, the President announced the appointment of Wm. Gamble, Assistant Postmaster; Henry S. Williams, President's Messenger; Charles Van Derlip, Post-office Messenger; Evert Burhans, Sergeant-at-Arms; Joseph Barlinghouse, Janitor; Nathaniel Goodwin, Superintendent Senate Chamber. Bills were introduced to incorporate the Domestic Savings Bank of New-York City; to repeal the nineteenth section of the act to establish regulations for the port of New-York, and for a special Board of Trustees to manage certain funds of John-street Methodist Church. The news of the firing into the *Star of the West* was debated, and the act was generally denounced. In the Assembly there were bills introduced repealing the Gridiron acts; renewing the Health bills, defeated last session; amending the act relative to the New-York Board of Health, and authorizing Richmond County to borrow $30,000.

By the arrival at Portland of the steamship *Nova Scotian*, we are in receipt of European news to the 28th, *vid* Londonderry—three days later. The political intelligence is not important. From Gaeta we learn that incessant bombardment is kept up day and night on the devoted city. The besieged are represented to be in a deplorable condition, but capable of holding out for some time longer. There are further reports concerning the progress of negotiations for the sale of Venetia, but few believe that Austria will ever voluntarily consent to quit the Quadrilateral. Some interesting particulars of late events in China have been received. Lord Elgin had entered Peking under a formidable escort, and was received by the Emperor's brother, who is reported to have said that many mistakes had been made in the intercourse of China with foreigners, but that now a new state of things might be expected. The commercial advices by the *Nova Scotian* are important. Cotton is active at advanced rates. Consols have declined.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, laid on the table a series of resolutions offered by Alderman Dayton, declaring that the document sent in by the Mayor at the last meeting of the Board was not such an annual message as, by the Charter, he is required to transmit; expressing confidence in the ability and willingness of the people to sustain the laws and preserve the Union, and sentiments of kindness for the people of the State at large. The Board of Councilmen met again to choose a President, but the feud still continued, and no Republicans presented themselves. Mr. Repper, of the Mozart party, also was absent. The Board being without a quorum, adjourned to this evening at 6 six o'clock.

The Court Martial of Col. Corcoran, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, for refusing to order out his command at the Prince of Wales reception, was continued yesterday, and further evidence was taken. Mr. O'Gorman raised the point that the regulations providing that the Court should not recognize counsel were unconstitutional. The Court decided to recognize Mr. O'Gorman as counsel.

The Chamberlain strife was yesterday before Judge Hilton at Special Term of the Common Pleas, on a motion for a *mandamus* compelling Mr. Platt to deliver all the books, papers, &c., in his possession as City Chamberlain, over to Mr. Devlin, who claims to be entitled to the office by recent appointment. The argument was not concluded when the Court adjourned. Justice Hoffman, at Special Term of the Superior Court, rendered his decision in the action brought to recover possession of a stall in Washington Market, Archibald, &c., *vs.* Delavan, &c., holding that no injunction was necessary to protect the rights of the plaintiffs, and that as the stall appeared to be located in a public street, the Corporation, by its City Inspector, or any other officer, possessed no power to authorize, for a moment, the occupation of the street for such a purpose. Injunction denied. In the Oyer and Terminer, Selover, the ticket swindler, was sentenced to two years' confinement in State Prison. Margaret Lawler was tried for the murder of her infant child, and acquitted. In the General Sessions, the day was devoted to disposing of thieves, of whom six were sentenced for various terms to State Prison and the Penitentiary.

The Stock Market was considerably agitated yesterday by the various and conflicting dispatches from Charleston and Washington. New-York Central, as the rule of the Share List, sold as low as 75¼, and as high as 77¼ ₰ cent., closing 77 against 76¼ Wednesday afternoon. No change in Bills on London or in Money rates.

A fair demand prevailed for Flour, Wheat and Corn, at firmer prices. Provisions and Cotton were more sought after. Sugars, Rio Coffee, New-Orleans Molasses, were in request. Rice and Whisky, Hay, Spirits Turpentine, Clover Seed and Tallow were moderately dealt in. The Freight engagements were also moderate, at easier rates.

Affairs at Charleston.

We have at last full reports of what took place when the *Star of the West* attempted to enter Charleston Harbor. She was fired upon from Morris Island and Fort Moultrie. Maj. Anderson then demanded from Gov. Pickens permission for her to enter, backing it with a threat to open his guns upon any battery that might fire upon her. Gov. Pickens refused permission, and Maj. Anderson decided to refer the matter to Washington, Lieut. Talbot being dispatched thither as a special messenger.

If Major Anderson was aware that the *Star of the West* brought reinforcements for Fort Sumter, we confess we do not see the necessity of his forbearance. The fact of their being sent was certainly evidence of the desire of the Government that they should be protected in reaching their destination. Maj. Anderson, however, in his communication, makes no allusion to the character of the steamer's mission, and it is quite possible that he did not know it. In that case he may reasonably have doubted his authority to keep the harbor open for merchant vessels.

The Second Seceding State.—Mississippi has the distinguished honor of being the second State to pass an ordinance of secession. The action of her Convention awakened the most intense enthusiasm, as a matter of course, and was saluted with the ringing of bells, the display of fireworks, and the ordinary demonstrations of tumultuous joy.

We should be sorry to think that the people of that State are playing off an immense sham upon themselves, as well as the country. But it is very difficult to believe them serious in their movement. There is not a dollar in the State Treasury;—even the members of the last Legislature have not yet been able to get pay on the warrants for their salaries. The State has no credit in any market of the world,—not so much for lack of resources, as on account of the shameless and disgraceful manner in which she has hitherto repudiated obligations contracted by her agents on her behalf. She has no militia organization,—not half a dozen cannon in the State, and no small arms, unless Secretary Floyd was able to smuggle some into her limits by way of preparation for this emergency. Her people will not submit to taxation for the expenses of such a contest,—for a bill proposing this resort was thrown out of the Legislature at its late session.

Besides this, there is a general lack of food throughout the State, and complaints already come up from every quarter of an absolute or prospective dearth of the bare necessaries of life. How long can any considerable armed force, even if one can be raised, be maintained under such a state of things as this? We trust Col. Jefferson Davis sees his way clearly through the fogs and among the pitfalls of the immediate future. He will probably have a chance to learn, that popularity is a good deal more easily lost than won,—and that the sufferings of a month may undo the political teachings of a life-time. Six months will put an end to his popularity among the people whom he has so steadily and so thoroughly misled.

A Wholesome Surprise.

Col. Jefferson Davis made a speech in the Senate yesterday which throws more light upon the condition of his own mind, than on the state of the country. He seems to have been profoundly astonished to find that this is a Government of *force*, as well as of *consent*,—that we have an army and navy,—ships and forts and guns, and men who dare to use them when the necessity arises. He had reposed on the belief that a Government of consent means a Government,—in which force is unknown,—which each State and each person may obey or disobey at pleasure. Col. Davis evidently supposed that secession was to be a peaceable pastime,—that Southern States could stay in the Union, or go out, and stay out or come back again at their sovereign will and pleasure.

The events of the last few days have disturbed these pleasant dreams. Col. Davis now begins to realize the real nature of the fearful crisis into which his disunion counsels have plunged the Southern States. Where he predicted peace he sees war. The visions of easy and independent sovereignty, with which he solaced his own heart and dazzled the imaginations of his credulous constituents, have vanished into thin air, and in their stead rise horrid shapes of ruin and desolation to the States he has led to the very bring of this fearful precipice. We are glad to perceive, from the solemn and earnest tone of his speech that Col. Davis appreciates the gravity of the crisis. Instead of swaggering and exulting like Toombs, in drunken ecstacy, over movements whose magnitude he is incapable of appreciating, Col. Davis sees distinctly the inevitable fate which impends over the Slaveholding States if they persist in forcing a conflict with the Federal Government, or even with the North, fighting under the American flag, and in defence of the maimed and insulted Union. We welcome his earnest appeals for conciliation,—for terms of compromise,—for the restoration of peace and harmony to our common country. We hail them as the most hopeful signs of this troubled and discordant time. When such a man holds such a tone, we may reasonably hope that judgment is not wholly fled, even from the leaders of disunion,—and that fresh experience will strengthen wholesome convictions which have already taken root in the Southern mind.

We congratulate the country on the discovery of Col. Davis, that we have a Government. The exercise of *force* is of the very essence of all government. The consent on which our system rests is, that force may be used whenever it is necessary to enforce obedience to laws which the people have consented to make. Our rulers are not aliens, or usurpers, armed with a power above the people, which may be wielded against them at the will of the ruler, and for his own personal ends. They are chosen by the people,—to enforce the laws made by the people—peacefully if they can, but forcibly if they must. We have *consented* to this form and mode of government:—and the fact that it rests on that consent makes it the strongest Government in the world. The Executive may be weak—and for a time the power of the Government may be feebly exercised:—but the people will speedily apply the remedy, and then their power becomes the power of the Government itself.

Col. Davis urges a prompt surrender and retreat of the Federal Government as the only means of preserving peace. He once stood in the field in presence of an overwhelming force, and was told the same thing. But he knew then—as he knows now—that peace is not all that is desired. That can always be secured;—but peace with honor must sometimes be fought for before it can be achieved. It was so when Santa Anna summoned Gen. Taylor to surrender,—and it is so now when Col. Davis demands that the Federal Government shall withdraw its troops from the Southern forts.

The President's Message.

In the Message transmitted by the President to the Senate of the United States on last Wednesday, we find in a single phrase the key unlocking many secrets of Mr. Buchanan's later policy—the partial explanation and apology for nearly all his former short-comings with reference to the question of secession. "Time," writes the President, "is a great conservative power"—an axiom one of the clearest in itself, in certain limited aspects, but capable of infinite mischief when perverted by designing advisers into the plea and excuse for passivity, while the treason in which they were participants was being extended and organized. "Do nothing," said Cobb. "Let the evil cure itself. Time is a great conservative power." And the same plea, we may well imagine, was urged by Floyd as an excuse for not sending the necessary reinforcements to Fort Moultrie. "Time is a great conservative power," whispered the President to himself; and, with a conscientious desire to avoid bloodshed, the dulcet sophistry of this phrase was accepted for much more than it is worth.

But now that James Buchanan has been released from the bondage and blindness inflicted on his Administration by corrupt and traitorous advisers; now that he is surrounded, in at least the most important posts of his Cabinet, by honest and patriotic officers, who have the perpetuity of the Union at heart, and who report to him faithfully the actual condition of affairs, as brought to their knowledge from the most authentic sources, we find the President entering boldly on a new and energetic career of duty, rendering it not only quite possible, but quite probable, that he may yet redeem to a great extent all the errors of the past, and survive in history as "one who meant well for his country." An old man at the time of his election, and thoroughly imbued with the routine discipline of the party which had elevated him to power, it is not perhaps so much to be wondered at that he should have surrendered the active control of his Government to the intriguing and daring politicians thrust into his Cabinet by the clamors and importunities of the extreme South, as that he should eventually have found the will and the firmness to free himself from their ruinous and deceitful yoke.

Many of the declarations in his last Message savor strongly and warmly of a patriotic devotion worthy of the best days of the Republic. In the phrase, "Time is a great conservative power," we find the sedative argument so long and successfully used by those Cabinet recreants who were exerting all the powers of their official positions to break up the Government of which they were the perjured and unworthy servants. But the day of awakening has at last arrived, and Mr. Buchanan seems finally to have shaken off the political nightmare which has oppressed him for so many years. He begins to realize that time is not a conservative power, but the very reverse, when the house in which one lives has caught fire; or when a cancer is gnawing away the flesh; or when treason to the Constitution is organizing for armed collision with the supporters of that instrument. Time is the destroyer of things, not the preserver, and it is no less dangerous to temporize with rebellion than to allow a fire to gain headway within the walls of a powder magazine.

Coming late to the President as this knowledge has come, we feel none the less grateful for the frank and firm disposition which he now manifests to retrace his deviations from the path of national duty, and to redeem the unwitting errors of policy into which he was led by false and interested advisers, in whose counsels he so long reposed implicit faith. His declaration of the "clear and undeniable right" and duty of the National Government "to use military force defensively against those who resist the Federal officers in the execution of their legal functions, and against those who assail the property of the United States," cannot fail to have a most wholesome effect upon such of the Southern States as still remain amenable to reason. It has much of the old Jacksonian ring in its nervous utterance, and has been welcomed by loyal citizens of all sections, with but little distinction of party. Let Mr. Buchanan persist in this policy for but a few weeks longer, and the services of his closing days of office may yet entitle him to a high pedestal amongst the patriots whom our posterity will delight to honor.

Disunion Agents in New-York.

There are some aspects of the existing Disunion movement which it is especially painful to contemplate—but which must be looked in the face none the less. One of them is the undoubted fact that we have among us here in New-York, agents and emissaries of Disunion,—men who are seeking from our citizens aid and comfort for the movements which are designed to break up the Union, and sap the foundations of our prosperity.

We have already called attention to the constant sale that is going on in this City, of *arms and munitions of war* to States in open rebellion against the Government. There can be no doubt that this is not only illegal, but a highly criminal offence—and it is the duty of the Federal Authorities among us to give the matter prompt and effective attention. The following private letter,—which comes to us from one of the most intelligent, clear-headed and influential of our citizens, reveals another phase of the movement which is also worthy of notice:

Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1861.

My Dear Raymond: A gentleman, formerly an officer in a European army, told me that a Virginian called upon him last week and *offered him the command of a body of men in Virginia*, with good pay, and assurances that the service would be a permanent one. He said that he did not like Slavery well enough to accept the proposal.

I anticipate a division and a war. I think it evident that the organization to force secession and carry it through successfully is more perfect and elaborate than has been supposed, and that it will accomplish its first purpose. It is evident there are recruiting agents here, spies in our fortifications and navy-yards, spies in the Departments at Washington, and that *extensive military preparations have been treacherously making for some time past.* These, however, are to prevent war, and they do not yet believe that they will have to come to war. The taunt of the Charleston *Mercury* that the President has not 1,000 men at his command, and the common assertion that we shall have enough to do to fight our own mobs; the *Constitution's* assertion, the other day, that the friends of the South at the North would appeal to arms and cause a bloody civil war within the North at the first attempt at coercion—all show that, although they begin to look upon it as a nearer possibility, they yet do not reckon upon having to actually provide for a serious war. This is just what they cannot do. But from what I see and hear of the popular sentiment, *we shall go to war if they go on*, whether you, or I, or Lincoln, or anybody else likes it or not.

Then, if we are going to war, the sooner this present state of things—a state of siege on one side, and of open doors, and recruiting and supplying the enemy on the other—*is brought to an end; the better.*

A Southern gentleman told me yesterday that he believed that *if the President and the North had stood in their present attitude three weeks sooner, the secession movement would have been checked, and the conservative party, now entirely gone under, would have recovered head, and been able to successfully withstand the tornado of pride and passion which has swept it down.*

In saying that a war is inevitable in case of general secession or division, I don't mean that the determination to maintain the Union by force will in itself cause a war, but that if the terms of separation could be peaceably arranged, and the two nations formed, the provocations to war, growing out of the necessities of Slavery, would be incessant and irresistible—therefore, we may as well at once prepare for it. Secession involves war, and war involves—much that is dreadful at the North, no doubt; but, without any strong will therefor on our part—*absolute ruin* to all the hopes of the South, and this (without their being conquered—subdued as Mr. Benjamin says. Let them come out of it "independent," what else will they be? In what condition to realize the glorious vision of a Southern Slave Nation on military principles, conquering and holding tropical Provinces and all that? They know how it is, and they cannot, they dare not, look a real, serious war in the face—in spite of all their rub-a-dubbing, they don't. Take Benjamin's own case. I have been on his plantation. He has, I judge, fully $300,000 in the sugar business, whereof $200,000 is in the form of slaves, and when I was there *he himself did not dare go out after dark, unarmed, nor did a white man any where in the vicinity.* I don't believe he could sell this estate to-day for one-half what it has cost him. His sugar works, which cost $100,000, would not be worth $1,000, if merely the duty was abolished.

The present folly of the South is just one phase of the necessary dangers of their Slavery policy, and I feel as almost everybody else does whom I see, that we may as well meet this phase of this eternal danger, as wait for another. This is, I think, unmistakably the growing instinct, the *vox Dei*, which will set at nought the good intentions of conservatism and compromise.

If so, the sooner we realize it, and begin hanging spies and traitors, the less will be the final bloodshed.

P. S.—Since writing the above, Capt. R. has told me that a Virginia gentleman called on him yesterday, and offered him a commission to collect a body of men in New-York, "for a Southern regiment," and that he saw the same person conversing with some discharged laborers, and was informed that he offered them bounties for enlisting to go South. *None of them accepted*, but he was told that a good many greenhorns had done so, and that there were several men at work amongst them to induce them to. R. put the man off, giving him no encouragement, but he said he should call again to-morrow, and intimated that he might offer him further inducements. R. believes that a considerable body of men have been already engaged and sent to Virginia. What for?

Yours faithfully.

We think the Federal authorities owe it to the country to ferret out all these attempts to enlist men for the uses of treason, and bring them to an end forthwith. It is worse than useless,—it is fatal to palter with treason and rebellion. Whatever may be our opinions about the causes of our difficulties,—upon one point we certainly ought to have not the slightest difficulty in agreeing. We *must* sustain the Government. We must suppress rebellion and insurrection. We must not permit our own weapons, our own men, our own forces to be arrayed against us. Our Federal Judges in this District owe it to themselves and to the country forthwith to charge the Grand Juries fully and explicitly *on the law of treason*, and thus let the community understand what are their duties and obligations in the present crisis.

We have not the slightest fear for the loyalty and fidelity of the City of New-York. No extremity of distress can make her people faithless to the Union to which she owes her greatness and her prosperity. If she suffers, she knows it is because the Union suffers. She sees the dawning of her day when light breaks upon the whole country; and even the humblest classes of her citizens are not so blinded to the plainest principles of truth, as not to be perfectly aware that their prosperity must be identical with that of the Union. We have no fears of mobs, of riots, of civil commotion here at home, on which portions of the South count so confidently. There is not the slightest danger that any of these things will occur. But agents of secession and of treason may supply themselves among us with means to make their treason effective. They may purchase here what they need to fight us with, and may enlist among us men to fight. And it is against thse proceedings that the vigilance of the Government authorities should be directed.

Charleston Steamers.

We learn that Messrs. Spofford & Tileston received a telegraphic dispatch yesterday from their agents in Charleston, that the steamer *Marion*, Capt. Whiting, had been seized for the service of the State by order of Governor Pickens, and that Capt. Whiting and the other officers had left for New-York by land.

In consequence of this seizure the *Columbia*, Capt. Berry, which was to leave this port for Charleston to-morrow, will be detained, the owners having no special fancy for having their property thus forcibly pressed into the Disunion service. The authorities of the incipient Kingdom of South Carolina seem to be anxious to secure a Navy of some sort, and not at all scrupulous as to their means of accomplishing it. They had a streak of luck when one of their chivalrous sons, Capt. Coste, succeeded in stealing a revenue-cutter from the Federal Government, by a process precisely like that of a clerk who robs the till of his employer in order to punish him for some fancied injury. One such occurrence,—and the experience of the hissing scorn with which it has been received everywhere,—is quite enough to prevent a repetition. No man in the service,—no matter how strong his love for the South, or how fervid his sympathy with secession, is in the slightest danger of descending to the level of Capt. Coste, by imitating his example. And since that time our Southern brethren have been driven to the necessity of plundering such private shipowners as may chance to have vessels in their harbor. This resource, however, will speedily be exhausted,—and we are somewhat curious to know what will be their next resort.

Dr. Cheever's Church and the British Mission.—There seems to be still further trouble in Dr. Cheever's Church. A rupture has occurred among the parties engaged in the movement to convert the Church of the Puritans into a missionary agency of the British Abolitionists. Miss Johnstone, who, it will be remembered, was originally sent out to England for the purpose of procuring aid for the Church, has published a pamphlet concerning the manner in which the whole affair was conducted. She gives a detailed narrative of the inception of the mission, the motives which led her to undertake it, and the reasons of its comparative failure. It seems to have been from the beginning mainly under the charge of Dr. Hartt, whose conduct during the whole affair is represented by Miss J. as entirely lacking in that frankness and candor essential to the success of the mission. She states, towards the conclusion of the *exposé*, that if she had known as much about the organization and polity of the church at the outset as she learned afterwards, she would have paused before suggesting the expediency of applying to Great Britain, or any other country, for aid towards its support.

Miss J. does not state the entire amount collected through her agency,—but it was evidently very small. The documents with which she was supplied on her departure, as credentials, were exceedingly vague and general in their statement of the condition, character and necessities of the Church, nor could she succeed, by repeated application, in obtaining anything more specific and satisfactory. There was a very general distrust, in both England and Scotland, as to the necessity or policy of supporting, by foreign aid, a Missionary Anti-Slavery Church in the City of New-York,—and in consequence of the painful position in which Miss Johnstone was suffered to be placed by those who had sent her out, there seems to have been in various quarters a half suspicion that the whole affair was an imposition. The pamphlet adds another very curious chapter to the singular history of this ill-starred Church.

A New Grievance.—Secretary Thompson seems to have resigned his post because the President ordered reinforcements to Fort Sumter without letting him know it. Why did he wish to know it? It was not in his Department, nor was it an affair with which he had any official connection. But he had promised his *Southern friends*, it is said, to let them know it,—and the President's conduct deprived him of the ability to redeem his pledge His *honor*, therefore, required him to resign.

This is decidedly the newest code of honor we have heard of. It seems that the Disunionists have a code suited to every emergency. Mr. Thompson resigns because he is no longer trusted with secrets which he was under an engagement to betray! He can no longer fulfill his treasonable obligations. To such a depth of baseness and tyranny has the Federal Government descended, that a gentleman is no longer allowed to betray its secrets, although he may have given his word of honor to its enemies that they should know them. As an honorable man, Mr. Thompson could do nothing less than desert a Government which treats him so badly.

We congratulate Mr. Thompson on his deliverance. We hope he may find some political atmosphere more congenial to his taste,—but we hope it will be a good ways from Washington. We advise him to go to South Carolina. He may find a market for some of his surplus Indian bonds. He may receive a vote of thanks for his past services, and mingle his tears with those of his employers, over the perverse faithlessness of a Federal Government so degraded and despotic as to object to the practice of having spies in its Cabinet.

Naval Affairs—A Bit of Mischievous Gossip.—We are requested to state, in reference to a bit of "gossip" published last week in the New York *Daily News*, and copied into several of the City papers, to the effect that Commodore Gregory and another Commodore had met at the Astor House and had a political conference, in which Gregory was represented as a Northern man with Southern proclivities,—that this gossip, so far as Commodore Gregory is concerned, is utterly without foundation; on the contrary, we have seen a letter from Commodore Gregory to a friend a few days since, in which he says:

"I do not relish the idea very much of my being represented to the world at the present crisis in the light of having skulked from my duty, after fifty-two years' devotion to the service of my country and to the Union. * * * * * * So far from being indifferent or disloyal to the country, I have already advised the Secretary that I am prepared for any service."

South Carolina and the Mails.—South Carolina is becoming sensitive in the matter of contracts. She is very anxious to recognize her share of the obligations contracted with the parties who carry the mails, and therefore she resolves to continue the present postal service. This is refreshingly cool. She has repudiated the Federal Government, and, of course, intends thus to escape paying any share of these very contracts; yet she is quite willing to reserve to herself the full benefit of the mail service. This is a specimen of thrift much more in keeping with her ideas of Yankee 'cuteness than with vaunted Southern chivalry.

Explanatory.—We are requested to state, with reference to a paragraph in yesterday's Times, that the delay of Messrs. Spofford & Tileston in obeying the summons to appear as witnesses in the case of Selover, indicted for emigrant-swindling, did not arise from any unwillingness or reluctance on their part,—and still less from any disposition to treat with disrespect the order of the Court. Owing to their constant and pressing business engagements, they had waited to be informed when their testimony would be required, and the message came too late to enable them to be present in season.

☞ We shall publish in the Times of to-morrow morning a full report of the sermon preached by Rev. Dr. Adams on the National Fast Day.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Dull Day in Both Houses—Excepting Women from Taxation—Bleeding the Pawnbrokers—Tilt between Senators Grant and Spinola—Site for a City Post-office—Reducing Fare on the Hudson River Railroad—Voting a Sword to Major Anderson—The State of the West—Tendency of Public Opinion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1861.

It would take a double magnifying opera-glass to discover for what possible purpose the Legislature met to-day.

In the Senate Mr. Roach introduced a bill to amend the law of last Winter relative to the interests of husband and wife. Its object is to make plain some defects in the last statute, so that the husband and wife will hold the same relation to each other.

After that Senators Spinola and Grant had a sharp debate over the resolves to appropriate men and money for the support of the General Government. Spinola took the most patriotic ground, spurning party trammels, and somewhat sharply denouncing the Democratic caucus that had voted for Mr. Robinson's Compromise resolves. Grant planted himself on the caucus decision, and ridiculed the resolves of Spinola as Buncombe for Brooklyn. Without coming to a question, the Senate passed to the General Orders, in which Senator Colvin explained his bill constituting juries judges of the law, as well as of the facts. He based his demand for the passage of the bill upon an occurrence in New-York some time since, where, on a trial for arson, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty in the third degree, instead of the second, as the Court had directed.

In the Assembly the roll of counties was called down to Monroe, before there was a single petition presented. I never knew an instance of the kind before.

Mr. Fullerton has undertaken the championship of the unmarried females and disconsolate widows, for whose benefit he proposes to have a law passed exempting them from the payment of taxes, I suppose upon the ground that taxation should follow representation. Mrs. Lydia . Hasbrouck, one of the most modest and withal the truest advocates and defenders of Woman's Rights, is a constituent of Mr. Fullerton's, and doubtless he is moving upon her suggestion. She has had one or two rounds with the tax-collector of her town, about his dues. One once levied upon her skirts and bloomer pants, and was thereafter so ridiculed by Lydia, in the columns of her *Sybil*, that his successor has returned the taxes upon her real estate as not to be collected, rather than encounter the biting sarcasms that were bestowed upon the unfortunate individual who took her bloomers and short skirts.

One of the New-York members proposes to reduce the rates of interest which the Pawnbrokers may exact. This proposition is a yearly customer. It never fails to bring a bevy of the sons of Judah up to explain the nature of their business. I am told that these Jews never return to the three balls without convincing the member who suggests the bills that it is somewhat expensive to be a pawnbroker. In plain words, it is a regular thing for some of the City delegation in this way to blackmail the pawnbrokers. I have seen it done so often and so openly that I never hear such a bill noticed that I do not conclude that the Jew must again fork over some of his usurious spoils.

Bills were noticed to authorize the General Government to purchase the site of the present Post-office, and to legalize some act of the Common Council, passed last October, creating a new office—a messenger to carry something from one side of the room to the other, or something of that sort.

The House has already taken the measure of the City representation. I judge they have found it wanting, for by a very decisive vote they refused to refer the Health bill to the delegation as a Special Committee. Instead it went to the Standing Committee on Cities and Villages.

Mr. Odell introduced a bill, so to amend the charter of the Hudson River Railroad Company, as to restrict it to a charge not exceeding two cents a mile on way passengers, instead of the two and a half cents it is now permitted to charge. This is the reverse of the policy indicated in the Governor's Message, which was to remove all restrictions. Mr. Odell represents a constituency that would be largely affected by such a change.

Running through the orders of business, the House came down to Mr. Benedict's resolution directing the presentation of a sword to Maj. Anderson. It is more than probable that the compromise resolutions will go dead in the hands of the Committee on Federal Relations, and be born again as a recommendation to coerce the State of South Carolina back to her allegiance, so that if speeches are to be made they must come on Mr. Benedict's resolution. Mr. G. T. Pierce, of Ulster, opened the debate to-day, in an elaborate speech on the issues decided in November. He was firm against any compromise of principles—decided against extending Slavery over one foot of territory now free. He spoke at great length, and generally, I think, to the acceptation of the House. From what I can see, there seems little prospect that the responsible majority of the Legislature will be any less rigid in their adherence to principle than the Press and the people of the State have declared it their purpose to be. If anything like what are called compromise resolutions are passed I shall be very much mistaken.

The news of the arrival of the *Star of the West* at Charleston, and of her reception, has caused an intense feeling here. On every side I hear the one expression, that it is time to treat traitors as they deserve, and to put down rebellion by the strong arm. Not one, but all with whom I have conversed, begin to express sentiments that, widely entertained, would precipitate the abolition of Slavery. At least a dozen of men, hitherto stiff-backed conservatives, have openly declared that the war once opened Slavery must be got rid of before we again have peace. The proceedings at Charleston are fast educating men to believe that the North has stopped short in only declaring against the extension of Slavery. If the present excitement—or the cause for excitement—continues much longer, depend upon it the State of New-York will vote to abolish Slavery sooner than she will vote to extend it by extending the Missouri Compromise We are moving through events with the rapidity of an express train. It will not take us long to arrive at the station I have indicated, unless the South, by

timely submission to the Constitution and the laws, switches the Northern train on a side track. LEO.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 10.

Mr. MANIERRE noticed a bill to incorporate the Artists' Fund Society in the City of New-York.

Mr. MCLEOD MURPHY noticed a bill to incorporate the Laborers' and Domestics' Savings Bank, New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PATTI—To amend the act concerning the rights and relations of husband and wife.

By Mr. MANIERRE, to repeal the 19th section of the act establishing regulations for the port of New-York.

Mr. MURPHY called up the Assembly resolution to elect a Canal Commissioner on the 16th inst., to fill the place of SAMUEL BARNES, deceased. Adopted.

Mr. MANIERRE reported favorably the bill relative to the Methodist Episcopal Church in John-street.

Mr. SPINOLA moved to take up the resolution to arm the State and appropriating ten million dollars.

A warm debate ensued upon the resolution.

Mr. GRANT opposed the motion and deprecated haste.

Mr. SPINOLA eventually withdrew the motion for the time being.

The Committee of the Whole took up the bill allowing the jury, in criminal cases, to be judges of the law as well as the fact.

Mr. COLVIN spoke in favor of the bill.

The bill to allow the jury in criminal cases to be judges of law and fact, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill reorganizing the Department of Finance in New-York City government had progress. Adjourned.

BILLS IN THE SENATE.

The bill introduced by Mr. ROTCH, to amend and explain the act concerning the rights and liabilities of married women, amends the 11th section as follows:

SECTION 11. At the decease of the husband or wife intestate, leaving minor child or children, the survivor shall hold, possess and enjoy, all the real estate of which the husband or wife shall die seized, and all the rents, issues and profits thereof, during the minority of the youngest child; and one-third thereof during his or her natural life. And in case the real estate of which the husband or wife died seized, or any part thereof, shall be sold under or by virtue of any mortgage or mortgages, judgment or judgments, which are or were a lien thereon, at the time of the death of such husband or wife, then the survivor shall be entitled to, and shall hold, possess and enjoy, the interest upon the surplus moneys arising upon the sale or sales of the lands sold, during the same period, in the same manner and to the same extent, to which he or she would under this act be entitled to hold, possess and enjoy the real estate sold, had it been unincumbered; such surplus moneys to be invested under the direction of the Court in which the sale shall be made, or of the Supreme Court.

SEC. 2. This act shall apply to all cases where the right and interest of any husband or wife has become vested since the 11th day of April, 1860.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. KERNAN presented a petition of ELIZUR CLARK, contesting the right of AUSTIN MYERS to a seat in the Assembly.

The concurrent resolution of the Senate to adjourn *sine die* the 1st March was laid on the table.

Among the notices of bills were the following:

By Mr. BINGHAM, of a bill to further secure the people of the State against involuntary servitude.

By Mr. KENNY, to reduce the percentage on pawnbrokers' loans in the City of New-York.

By Mr. WRIGHT, to better punish embezzlement.

By Mr. BERGEN, to repeal the Act for closing the Atlantic street Railroad Tunnel, Brooklyn, and to prevent the running of steam engines.

By Mr. FINCH—A bill submitting the question to the people, as to the propriety of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State.

By Mr. WOODRUFF—To repeal all that part of the Metropolitan Police law relating to the appointment of Inspectors.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ROBINSON, the New-York, Kings and Richmond Co.'s health bills. It makes the Counties named to form the Metropolitan Health District; the Governor to appoint seven Commissioners, three to be practising physicians, who, with the Health Officers, shall form the Board of Health, and gives them all the power of Health officers at the quarantine and for registration; it makes their fees for birth or death registration five cents, and for marriages twenty-five cents.

Mr. WEBSTER moved the reference of the bill to the members from New-York, Kings and Richmond.

Mr. ROBINSON said the bill was of interest to all the people of the State, and moved its reference to the Standing Committee on Cities and Villages. Agreed to.

Mr. ROBINSON introduced a bill to repeal all last year's City Railroad bills, including the confirmation of the Ninth-avenue grant.

Mr. CRAFT introduced bills to amend the New-York Firemen's Charter and create a Board of Commissioners of Appeals for the Fire Department, which were referred to a Select Committee of seven New-York Representatives.

Mr. TOWNSEND introduced a bill to amend the capital punishment act retaining the two first sections classifying the crime of murder in the first and second degree, and reviving the old statute making hanging the death penalty.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. HARDY—To authorize the purchase of the present Post-office site of New-York by the United States.

By Mr. ROBINSON—Making an appropriation to redeem the State stock issued to the Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company.

Mr. FISH, Republican, offered concurrent resolutions in favor of repealing the Personal Liberty bills, and amending the Fugitive law, no interference with Slavery in the States, or in the dock-yards, or arsenals, or in the District of Columbia; no interference with the Inter-State Slave-trade; a perpetual prohibition of the foreign Slave-trade; the restoration of the Missouri line through all the territory, after the admission of Kansas. Laid over.

Mr. BENEDICT called up the Senate resolutions, awarding a sword to Maj. ANDERSON. A long debate ensued.

Mr. ODELL introduced a bill to limit the passenger fare on the Hudson River Railroad to two cents per mile.

[The name of Mr. BENEDICT should be substituted on the Committee of Ways and Means for that of Mr. WOODRUFF, in the list of Assembly Committees, published yesterday. Also, the name of Mr. RICE should have appeared in place of Mr. VARIAN on the Committee on Railroads.]

On the motion to substitute the Benedict resolutions for that of the Senate in relation to Maj. ANDERSON,

Mr. PIERCE took the floor, and made an extended argument on the position of national affairs, occupying the time of the House till the adjournment.

The House adjourned without taking a vote.

BILLS IN ASSEMBLY.

Mr. ODELL'S bill to amend the charter of the Hudson River Railroad, limits the passenger fare on that road to two cents per mile.

Mr. MARSHALL'S bill to protect fruit growers, makes it the crime of larceny, punishable as such, to enter upon an inclosure or the premises of another, without consent, to pick any fruit growing therein.

Mr. VARIAN'S bill relative to the Board of Health in New-York, abolishes the Board of Health and the Board of Commissioners of Health, and provides that the Board of Supervisors shall appoint eight citizens of New-York as the Board of Health, before the 1st of May next. The Board to contain at least one civil engineer, one practical builder, and three doctors of medicine. The appointees to have been citizens of the County of New-York during five years preceding, and to hold office five years. Their salary to be $2 000, and they are to receive no other emolument under penalty of fine or imprisonment. Six members of the Board to constitute a quorum, but five affirmative votes required to pass any official act. The fullest powers in regard to the public health to be exercised by the Board.

State Temperance Society.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The State Temperance Society met to-day. The attendance was not very large. Resolutions were adopted to take immediate steps for circulating petitions for the passage of a prohibitory law, and to secure the introduction of a bill making the sale of liquors of every name and description a misdemeanor. The present excise law was denounced. The old officers were reelected.

The Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The Legislature met at 10 o'clock this morning. The House elected Mr. C. M. ALLEN, Speaker; Mr. J. W. GORDON, Principal Clerk; Mr. A. P. NEWKIRK, Assistant Clerk. The Senate elected Hon. JNO. R. CRAVENS, President; Mr. JAS. LYNER, Principal Clerk.

The Governor's Message will be delivered to-morrow.

The Kansas Legislature.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The Kansas Territorial Legislature organized on the 7th at Lecompton, electing Republican officers, and on the 8th adjourned to Lawrence.

The Philadelphians and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 10.

A great crowd assembled at Concert Hall this evening, to hear H. W. BEECHER, but he failed to come to time. No explanation was given. The audience waited till 8½ o'clock. This is the third time he has disappointed the Philadelphians.

Shocking Murder in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 10.

Two policemen, named CLAIRBORNE LONG and DANIEL HALLAM, were stabbed last night in a house of ill-fame, on Maine-street, opposite Gano-street, by two men named LOWRY. LONG died this morning, and HALLAM is in a critical condition.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

INTERESTING FROM ITALY.

BOMBARDMENT OF GAETA.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL NEWS

Advance and Activity in Cotton.

A Rising Breadstuff Market.

DECLINE IN CONSOLS.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, Capt. MCMASTERS, from Liverpool Dec. 27 *via* Londonderry 28, arrived at Portland at 1¼ o'clock yesterday morning.

Her mails reached this City at an early hour this morning.

The steamship *Bremen* was detained at Southampton until the 29th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Nothing of moment had transpired since the departure of the *Palestine*.

The weather continued unusually cold throughout England, the thermometer in some localities sinking below zero.

Prince ALFRED was on a visit to Berlin. He is to embark Jan. 5 in the line-of battle ship *St. George*, which proceeds to the North American and West India stations.

FRANCE.

The connection of Count DE MORNY with financial speculations in mines, and the occurrences which had taken place in connection therewith, were attracting considerable attention in Paris. Cabinet councils had been held upon the subject, and it was thought that legislative inquiry would result.

The price of flour advanced during the week in Paris two francs per sack. Wheat was also dearer.

The Winter throughout France had set in with frost and snow.

Reports were current that GARIBALDI had arrived at Paris, but they were contradicted.

It was hinted that the Emperor's address on New-Year's Day would be eminently pacific.

The Nuncio being absent, the Russian Ambassador will be spokesman for the *Corps Diplomatique*.

The *Journal des Debats* animadverts on the inexplicable policy of France, and earnestly advocates the withdrawal of the French fleet from Gaeta.

The Paris Bourse on the 26th was a shade firmer. Rentes closed at 68f. 35c.

ITALY.

Reports relative to the state of affairs at Gaeta continue contradictory.

A dispatch from Gaeta, 22d, says: The bombardment of the city is continued with vigor. The Spanish Ambassador left his palace on account of its being riddled with bullets. Two officers have been struck while standing near the King. New Sardinian batteries can be seen, and are evidently ready to take part in the bombardment.

A deputation has arrived from Calabria, and promised to raise an insurrection in favor of the King.

The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News* asserts that the commencement of hostile operations against Gaeta from the sea-side is thought to be at hand, as orders have been sent to the gun-boats at Ancona to leave immediately for Naples, and the ships-of-war stationed at Genoa and Spezzia have been sent to the same destination.

The Italian correspondent of the *Times* says that the year 1861 will not perhaps grow very old before French troops are in possession of Gaeta, and possibly Naples itself.

Considerable quantities of provisions were being dispatched from Rome to Gaeta.

A decree, dated Naples, Dec. 20, calls out the classes of the last four years. These classes are to assemble at the end of February.

KING VICTOR EMANUEL had held a reception of the nobility, &c., at Naples 24th, which was numerously attended. An enthusiastic demonstration in favor of His Majesty took place in the evening.

The King would quit Naples on the 27th, after attending the ball of the National Guard.

The garrison at Gaeta has been diminished in number by the dismissal of a portion of the Royal Guard, whose fidelity was doubtful. The remaining defenders were in a deplorable state, but their resistance could be carried on still further for a considerable period.

THE LATEST.

PARIS, Thursday Evening.

The *Pays* says the tendency of public opinion presages that the Garibaldian party will obtain a majority at the elections to the Italian Parliament.

Count CAVOUR has the intention of retiring, at least provisionally, from the Sardinian Ministry.

GAETA, Monday, Dec. 24.

The bombardment continues day and night. The firing is replied to by the besieged.

AUSTRIA.

The *Times'* correspondont, at Vienna, is confident that nothing but brute force can induce the Austrian Government to quit the quadrilateral.

There was a report that England and France had come to an understanding with regard to Venetia, and that a joint Commission would shortly be sent to Vienna, urging the cession of Venetia, without any territorial recompense.

It is stated that Austria had opened negotiations with Rome for the complete abolition of the Concordat.

Accounts from Hungary are very unsatisfactory. No taxes were being paid.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Emperor has sanctioned the resolutions of the Conference of Gran, and resolved upon convoking the Hungarian Diet for February next.

VIENNA, Friday, Dec. 28.

The official Weimar *Zeitung* contains two Imperial decrees. The first orders that, in view of the extraordinary state of things, the forced currency of bank notes in Lombardo-Venetia shall be maintained. The second orders that the payment of the interest on the National Loan shall be effected in bank notes.

CHINA.

The Overland Mail has arrived.

Lord ELGIN expected to leave China early in the year.

The Second Regiment was about to leave, and twelve men-of-war were also coming home.

The fate of the entire party of prisoners taken Sept. 18, has been ascertained.

The death of Capt. BRABAZON occurred on the 1st, and he was saved much suffering, that others underwent. He was beheaded by the order of a Tartar General.

The Abbe DE LUC was beheaded at the same time.

The more indifference Lord ELGIN displayed about signing the Convention, the more alarmed the Chinese Government became, but a great retribution awaited the Emperor and his Government.

It was resolved that the Summer palace of the Emperor should be burned to the ground, as it was the spot where some of the cruelties towards the prisoners had been perpetrated.

Proclamations were posted in Peking informing the people of the measures that were to be taken and the reasons for their adoption.

The gardens, palaces, temples and pagodas occupied a space of six or seven miles in extent. Two days were required effectually to set fire to and destroy all the buildings.

The loss on the property destroyed exceeded £2,000,000, exclusive of the buildings.

The Chinese were brought to terms on other points by proclamations from Sir HOPE GRANT, threatening to sack Peking.

On the day peace was signed, Lord ELGIN and Sir HOPE GRANT entered Peking, accompanied by an escort of 600 men and 100 officers of regiments. Lord ELGIN was carried in his state chair by the Chinese, dressed in scarlet. Sir ROBERT NAPIER'S division lined the streets as Lord ELGIN passed, and followed at intervals, taking up a strategetical position in case of treachery. His Lordship was received by Prince KUNG. Lord ELGIN'S manner was stern and calm. He motioned KUNG to a seat on his right, which is considered the lowest seat. On the return of the Ambassador and Commander-in-Chief the streets were occupied by the troops, so that the capital of the Chinese Empire was in actual possession of the British. Prince KUNG said to Lord ELGIN that many mistakes had been made in their intercourse with foreigners, but he hoped for a new state of things.

INDIA.

Accounts from Calcutta are to Nov. 23. NANA SAHIB was reported at Thibet with several thousand followers. The import and export markets at Calcutta were both quiet. Freights had risen five shillings, and still tended upward; quotations to Liverpool sixty shillings.

Exchange at Shanghi, 6s. 5½d. Good silk was a shade higher; other sorts unchanged. Freights were Tea is quoted rather higher.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Later Cape of Good Hope dates are received.

British Kaffraria was proclaimed a separate colony on the 30th October. The territory between the Rivers of Kuskamona and Great Kei, constitutes the dependency. A league had been formed in the Eastern provinces to procure a separation from the West. Meetings in favor of this movement had taken place in all the principal towns of the East, and large sums had been subscribed for the same object.

The British had captured a slaver with 765 slaves are on board. She was taken into port and condemned.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 28.

The *Times'* City Article says: "The demand for discount at the Bank to-day was so heavy that, but for the fact being attributable to the exceptional wants of the close of the year, an advance in rate would probably have been decided upon. The effect upon the Stock market was considerable, and the receipt of lower quotations from Paris, (whence the daily reports augur badly as to the opinions entertained regarding the prospects of any political intimation that may be intended for the 1st of January,) has likewise contributed to the adverse feeling. The last prices from Paris this evening shows a renewed decline of nearly ⅜ per cent.

There were no bullion operations at the Bank to day.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 28.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of COTTON for the four days, 72,000 bales, including 20,000 to speculators, and 6,000 to exporters. All qualities have advanced ⅛d.@¼d., and the market closes with an active demand both from the trade and for speculation. The sales to-day (Friday) sum up 12,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans.....7⅞d.	Middling Mobile.....7⅛d.
Middling Orleans....7⅜d.	Fair Uplands.....7⅜d.
Fair Mobile.....7⅝d.	Middling Uplands ...7⅛d.

The stock in port is estimated at 539,000 bales, of which 403,500 are American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is firm, with an advanced tendency, but business is restricted by the holidays.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON—Friday noon.

Consols 92⅝@92¾ for account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Illinois Central shares 28¾@28¼ discount; Erie shares, 34@35; New-York Central snares, 77@79.

Mexican News.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 10.

Private letters from Mexico say that MIRAMON left the capital on the night of the 25th ult., and that it was supposed he would endeavor to form a junction with VICARIO and make a stand at Iquala.

Mr. Rarey's Third Lecture.

He who was not satisfied, and more than satisfied with Mr. RAREY'S third exposition of the art and mystery of subduing the Equine race, must be beyond the genial influence of a virtuous usher, a vicious horse and a valiant tamer. For all these first-rate conditions of enjoyment were assuredly furnished last night. Niblo's Garden, although not so crowded as on either of the previous occasions, was filled to the proper capacity, and every one who had a seat found an usher to show him the way to it. There was no crowding and no inconvenience of any kind; there were plenty of vicious horses and Mr. RAREY was admirable.

He commenced, as usual, with the famous *Cruiser*; referred to the animal's early history, and illustrated his present docile and affectionate disposition by putting him through a series of tricks. *Cruiser* appeared to be in better humor than usual, and did all that was required of him with excellent grace, following his master like a huge Newfoundland dog, and even condescending to carry a small parcel between his teeth—those puissant teeth which, in days of yore, were the terror of stable-boys and hope of surgeons.

After *Cruiser* had trotted off, a black mare was introduced, and with her Mr. RAREY explained his system in detail, taking occasion to observe, incidentally, that he did not wish to appear before the public in the character of a gladiator to fight wild beasts merely, but rather as an exponent of a system which he knew to be correct, and which he desired to promulgate for the good it might do.

Later in the evening Mr. RAREY returned to the subject, and stated that whilst he made every effort to secure vicious horses, he could not hold himself responsible for the activity of their vices when before the public. All he claimed was that he tried his hardest to get the worst, and never laid a hand on any animal until it was brought on the stage for exhibition. Mr. RAREY referred to another matter on which much popular error prevails, namely, that he can eradicate all the settled vices of a horse in a single interview of fifteen or twenty minutes. It would, Mr. RAREY remarked, take four or five days to accomplish this. What he *could* do in a single lesson was to show the animal that he had a master who could utterly control his movements and do with him as he liked in spite of every effort at prevention. This was sufficient for a first impression.

And undoubtedly the black mare was of his opinion, for after a vigorous struggle she gave in, and submitted to the tattoo of the drum on her back. *Peacock*, who succeeded to the lady, was not so quickly disposed of. This treasure of a horse is the property of the Hudson River Railroad, and seems to possess every possible variety of vice. The collar which he had round his neck had not been removed for a great length of time. He was a dangerous horse to look at, with a switch tail that seem to bid defiance to the world. Mr. RAREY placed his hands upon him, and the first of the two great excitements of the evening commenced. The contest occupied some time, for *Peacock* possessed pluck as well as endurance, but at length he had to succumb. Mr. RAREY unloosed the straps, and was addressing himself calmly to the audience, when *Peacock* got an idea into his head that it was all a mistake after all, and commenced throwing up his heels, in the firm belief that having been he must still be his own master. Mr. RAREY strapped one of his legs, but this did not correct the erroneous impression; he balanced himself on the other, and kicked just as well as though he had had two feet on the ground. Mr. RAREY applied the second strap, and this time *Peacock* awoke to a sense of his condition, and resolved to be a better horse for the future. The entire demonstration was one of the most perfect we have yet seen, and illustrated not only the correctness of Mr. RAREY'S system, but the wonderful adroitness with which that gentleman anticipates every movement that the horse may desire to make. Without any decided physical superiority, it is evident that Mr. RAREY possesses great strength, especially in the muscles most needed for his profession. His activity is wonderful, but at the same time curiously unobtrusive. He is one of those men who never seem to be in the way, but stand always where they should stand, calmly, and ready for action. A more unruffled person could hardly be found in the auditorium, and certainly not another to convey the idea of the hand of iron in the glove of silk more completely.

The lecture concluded with a series of illustrations on a fine bay horse from Brooklyn, who would not permit himself to be saddled or ridden until Mr. RAREY had spoken to him on the subject. The discourse was most successfully conducted, and sent the audience home tingling with delight. If *Peacock* had not proved so valiant, this Brookiyn specimen would certainly have carried off the palm.

Mr. RAREY'S next lecture will take place on Saturday afternoon. He announced that he would have another South American mustang for the occasion.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Batcheler's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 82 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Billiards.—The identical table used by General WASHINGTON for exercise in Revolutionary times, and ten others, with BASSFORD'S improvements, PLAYING and SALES ROOMS, No. 149 Fulton, and No. 8 Ann-st., up stairs.

Steele's Patent Feather Brushes.

300 varieties for store and house use. Extra carriage and furniture dusters, cornice dusters, picture and mirror dusters, piano dusters, &c. STEELE & CO., No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

Balls. Parties, Weddings vs. Snow and RAIN.—Ladies' White Satin, Kid and Linen Gaiter Boots and Slippers, for Balls and Parties; India Rubber Boots and Shoes for Snow and Rain.

MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 658 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
with important improvements, at reduced prices,
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Phrenological Examinations,
with charts and
WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER,
given daily by
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BARNECOTT—DAYTON.—In Westchester, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, at the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. James Beattie, J. FRANCIS BARNECOTT, Esq., to Miss SARAH A. DAYTON, both of above place.

DIED.

SEAWARD.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 10, at 6 o'clock, FRANK CLAYTON, only son of Wm. H. Seaward, aged 4 years, 6 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 80 Stanton st.

ATTRIDGE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, Mrs. MARY JANE ATTRIDGE, relict of James G. Attridge aged 27 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, (Friday,) from the 2d-st. M. E. Church.

COOPER.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 10, Miss SARAH COOPER, in the 83d year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the house of her brother, Peter Cooper, Esq., No. 9 Lexington-av., on Saturday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

HACKLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 10, at his residence after a short and painful illness, Rev. CHARLES W. HACKLEY, D. D., Professor of Astronomy in Columbia College.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the clergy, are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SHIELLS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 8, ELIZABETH, wife of Robert Shiells, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Friday next, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 245 East Broadway.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, after a short illness, MARIA ANN JOHNSON, wife of Jeremiah Johnson, Jr., aged 35 years and 9 days.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, corner of Lee-av. and Hewes-st., on Friday afternoon, Jan. 11, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MORRILL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, after a long illness, CYNTHIA L. MORRILL, beloved wife of Dr. H. E. Morrill, in the 38th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Plymouth Church, (Henry Ward Beecher's,) on Sabbath afternoon, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock.

WASHBURN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 10, A. H. WASHBURN, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 180 Atlantic-st., on Saturday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CLAY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Jan. 10, WILLIAM T., youngest child of George and Hannah M. Clay.

STOCKTON.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Jan. 10, Rev. B. B. STOCKTON, aged 71 years.

The funeral service will be attended in the South 3d-st. Presbyterian Church, to day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Ministers and friends of the family are invited to be present, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Auburn, N. Y., for interment.

HARRINGTON.—At Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, on Thursday, Jan. 10, LOUISE, eldest daughter of Thomas B. Harrington, aged 4 years and 7 months.

Funeral on Sunday, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock, at St. Peter's Church, Westchester. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Leaving New-York by the 3d-av. cars, they will find carriages in waiting at Harlem Bridge at 12 o'clock.

SANDS.—In Mount Kisko, Westchester County, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, SARAH SANDS, relict of Caleb O. Sands, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Friends' Meeting House, (same place,) at 11 o'clock on Saturday, Jan. 12.

GREENE.—In North Providence, R. I., on Wednesday, Jan 2, of consumption, JOSEPH S. GREENE, in the 24th year of his age.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 67, Jan. 10, 1861.
61, 7, 73, 3, 56, 64, 48, 72, 49, 66, 50, 17, 31.
Class No. 68, Jan. 10, 1861.
45, 62, 29, 12, 10, 67, 75, 47, 72, 3, 5, 13, 33, 35.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 10, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE METHODIST
for this week commences
A NEW VOLUME,
and is
GREATLY ENLARGED IN SIZE,
making it now
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST
Weekly of the denomination to which it is attached. In the six months of its publication it has rapidly won its way in favor, and is unquestionably the most
POPULAR METHODIST PAPER
of the day. Its list of contributors shows that its promise to make use of the highest literary talent has been fully met. Among them may be mentioned President
W. H. ALLEN, of Girard College.
Rev. Dr. NATHAN BANGS.
Rev. HEMAN BANGS.
Mrs. BRADLEY.
Rev. PENNELL COOMBE, of Philadelphia.
Rev. JNO. H. DASHIELL, of Baltimore.
Rev. R. L. DASHIELL, of Newark.
Rev. WM. GRAHAM, of Indiana.
Rev. JOHN B. HAGANY.
Hon. HENRY W. HILLIARD, of Alabama.
Mrs. ALICE B. HAVEN.
Rev. Dr. A. A. LIPSCOMB.
Prof. CHARLTON T. LEWIS.
Rev. M. MCMULLEN, of Dublin.
Rev. B. H. NADAL, D. D.
CHARLES NORDHOFF.
Rev. Dr. JAMES H. PERRY.
Rev. Dr. ABEL STEVENS.
Rev. HENRY SLICER, D. D., of Baltimore.
Rev. JNO. WESLEY THOMAS, of England.
And others whose names are not permitted to be used.
ITS TRANSLATIONS FROM THE GERMAN
Have had an unexampled popularity, judging from the frequency with which they are quoted in other journals. It has given
SERMONS BY
BISHOP SIMPSON,
BY REV. WM. H. MILBURN
BY REV. DR. NADAL,
BY REV. J. T. CRANE, D. D.,
BY REV. FRANCIS HODGSON, D. D.
ITS REPORTS OF IMPORTANT MEETINGS
In all parts of the country, Conventions, Anniversaries &c., &c., prepared expressly for it on the spot, have been full and authentic.
ITS INFORMATION FROM ABROAD
has been abundant and reliable in respect of all occurrences in the civil and religious world, in the regular contributions of its Corresponding Editor, the
REV. DR. MCCLINTOCK,
(In addition to the Editorials from his pen) and in the occasional correspondence of
REV. J. P. NEWMAN,
and its regular correspondents in England and Ipeland.
Its Editorial management in the hands of the
REV. GEORGE R. CROOKS, D. D.,
has been manly, courageous and conservative, without concealment or evasion, and for
THE UNION,
IN CHURCH AS WELL AS STATE,
ITS DEPARTMENT OF INTELLIGENCE,
RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR,
under the care of
PROF. ALEXANDER J. SCHEM,
has furnished the fullest details that are required by the ordinary reader, to keep him posted in passing events in
ALL DENOMINATIONS,
AND IN THE WORLD AT LARGE.
ITS ARTICLES ON COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS
are furnished by a competent editor, and are not simply borrowed from the daily papers, commonplace rehashes of other men's thoughts, but
ORIGINAL AND RELIABLE.
ITS
PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES
are an original feature of this among the Religious Weeklies.
What more is needed than the assurance that its conductors are awake to all improvements, and are resolved that it shall continue to be among
THE BEST
as well as among the
LARGEST AND CHEAPEST
of the Weekly Religious Papers.
Terms, $2 per year. Sent by mail or delivered by carriers.
Premiums for obtaining subscribers, such as for five, "Webster's Unabridged Pictorial Dictionary;" for seven, "Irving's Life of Washington;" for two, any dollar book in the market, and up to Sewing Machines and Melodeons for larger numbers of subscribers. Specimens free on application. L. BANGS, Publisher,
Office, No. 7 Beekman-st.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW
AND
STILL SOMETHING WHICH HAS
STOOD
THE TEST OF YEARS AND STILL
GROWS
MORE AND MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY.
IT IS
PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
See what
OTHERS SAY OF IT.
A DISTINGUISHED ST. LOUIS PHYSICIAN
WRITES:

ST. LOUIS, July 10, 1860.

O. J. WOOD, Esq.: *Dear Sir:* Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, after a trial of 5 years. I commenced using your Restorative in January, 1855, since which time I have not been without a bottle on hand. When I commenced the use, my hair was quite thin, and at least one-third gray. A few applications stopped its falling, and in three weeks time there was not a gray hair to be found, neither has there been up to this time.

After my hair was completely restored, I continued its use by applying two or three times per month. My hair has ever continued healthy, soft and glossy, and my scalp perfectly free from dandruff. I do not imagine the facts above mentioned will be of any particular advantage to you, or even flatter your vanity at this late day, as I am well aware they are all well known already, and even more wonderful ones throughout the Union. I have occupied my time in traveling the greater part of the time the past three years, and have taken pride and pleasure in recommending your Restorative, and exhibiting its effects in my own case. In several instances I have met with people that have pronounced it a humbug; saying they had used it and without effect. In every instance, however, it proved, by probing the matter, that they had not used your article at all, but had used some new article, said to be as good as yours, and selling at about half the price. I have noticed two or three articles myself advertised as above, which I have no doubt are humbugs. It is astonishing that people will patronize an article of no reputation, when there is one at hand that has been proved beyond a doubt.

Apparently, some of those charlatans have not brains enough to write an advertisement, as I notice they have copied yours, word for word in several instances, merely inserting some other name in place of yours.

I have, within the past five years, seen and talked with more than two thousand persons that have used your preparation with perfect success—some for baldness, gray hair, scald-head, dandruff, and every disease the scalp and head are subject to.

I called to see you, personally, at your original place of business here, but learned you were now living in New-York.

You are at liberty to publish this or to refer parties to me. Any communication addressed to me, care Box No. 1,920, will be promptly answered.

Yours, truly,
JAMES WHITE, M. D.

WARREN SPRINGS, Perry Co., Penn., June 7, 1860.

Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* I was induced more than a year ago to try your valuable Hair Restorative, for the purpose of cleansing my head of dandruff. I had suffered with it upon my head for years, and had never been able to get anything to do me any good in removing it, although I had tried many preparations, until I saw your advertisement in a Harrisburgh paper. Being there at the time, I called at Goss & Kunkle's drug-store, and bought a bottle, and now am prepared to recommend it to universal use, for it has completely removed all dandruff from my head, and an application once in two weeks keeps it free from any itching or other unpleasantness. I must also state that my hair had become quite white in places, and, by the use of your preparation, has been restored to its original color. I am now 50 years of age, and although I have as of two bottles of the Restorative, no one has any knowledge of it, as I allow a few gray hairs to remain, in order to save my appearance comport with my age. My head is now of less trouble to me, in keeping it clean, &c., than at any time since I have been a child. I consider your preparation of great value, and, although I do not like to expose myself, I consider it my duty to say so. You can use this or any part of it in any shape you think proper, if it is worth anything to you.

Yours, &c.,
H. H. ETTER.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 30, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I here send you a statement that I think you are entitled to the benefit of. I am a resident of Bloomington, and have been for over thirty years. I am now over fifty years of age. For about twenty years past my hair has been turning considerably gray, and was almost entirely white and very stiff and unpliant. I had seen a number of certificates of the very wonderful effect of your Hair Restorative, but supposed there was more fiction than truth in them; but entertaining a strong desire to have my hair, if possible, restored to its original color and fineness, as it was in my younger days a beautiful black, I concluded I would make the experiment, commencing in a small way. I purchased one of your small bottles, at one dollar, and commenced using, following directions as nearly as I could. I soon discovered the dandruff removed, and my hair, that was falling off in large quantities, was considerably tightened, and a radical change taking place in the color. I have continued to use it, till I have used three of your small bottles and just begun on the fourth. I have now as pretty a head of dark brown, or light black hair as any man, or as I had in my youthful days, when a boy in the hills of Western Virginia. My head is entirely clear of dandruff, and the hair ceased entirely falling off and is as soft and fine, and feels as oily, as though it was just from the hands of a French champooer. Many of my acquaintances frequently say to me, "Butler, where did you get that fine wig?" I tell them it was the effects of your Restorative. It is almost impossible to convince them that it is the original hair of the

FROM HAVANA.

Failures and Suspensions—The Spanish Bank of Havana—News from Venezuela—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

I was mistaken in my last when I stated there had not been any failures or suspensions among the merchants of this city, during the present commercial crisis. There have been two failures, or rather one failure and one suspension. The first, that of a Spanish house, Messrs. ANGUENA & MARTINEZ, who had not, I believe, any business connections in the United States. The suspension has been that of one of our wealthiest houses, Messrs. MURE & ALFONSO, whose indebtedness, I learn, amounts to about $1,000,000, but who have given up property valued at $3,000,000, as security for the paymont of their debts in one, two, and three years; and the firm, who, I understand, possess property valued at between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, will go on as usual. I am sorry to add there are several other houses reported as "shaky;" but, from the better feeling that now prevails, it is hoped there will not be any more suspensions or failures. Should I hear of any more names of houses suspending or failing, before this letter is closed, you shall be duly informed thereof. The *Diario de la Marina* attributes the existing state of commercial affairs more to a spirit of distrust than to any of the other many causes that might possess influence over it.

The new engine for the elaboration of sugar by steam and free air, the invention of Señor SUAREZ, has been erected and put into successful operation on the estate Curmen, at Savanilla, near Matanzas. The cost of the machinery, &c., &c., is only $20,000, but the following beneficial results are stated to be derived from its use: ten hands less than the number usually employed are required in the boiling-house; and in the event of the begasse getting wet, any other fuel can be used.

The Spanish Bank of Havana, whose usual weekly statement was not published on Saturday last, on the 1st instant had increased its line of discounts—between the 25th and 31st ult., according to the statement published on the 1st inst.—by no less an amount than $712,162 71.

The Spanish transport *Santalicia* arrived 1st inst. from Cadiz, Puerto Rico and St. Domingo, with 326 sailors for the Spanish navy. When she arrived at Puerto Rico she had on board 500 sailors and a few officers. Whether the latter were left with the 74 sailors at Puerto Rico, or at St. Domingo, where she touched, we are not informed.

By "Royal orders," dated 31st Oct., and 8th Nov., Don PEDRO BULLON is appointed chief of the section of the superior Government of the Island, Don FEO DE PAULU DIAZ Y MENDOZA official of the "General Foreign Directions," Don JOSE MARIA DE LA CASAS as First Chief of Section in the Secretary's office of this Island, and many other promotions have also taken place.

MR. SMITH, the acrobat at CHIARINI's Circus, on New-Year's night, in making the "leap for life," struck his head against a ladder, missed the rope, and fell thirty-four feet, making several somersaults to the ground, falling *on his feet like a cat unhurt*. It is a rather singular circumstance that a short time previously THOMAS HANLON, as reported in my last letter, in making the same desperate leap, also missed the rope, and fell to the ground, not, however, without sustaining some injury.

The annual opening of the real Audiencia Prelereat (Superior Court) took place on the 2d inst., with all the usual solemnity. Don LEON HERQUES, who was appointed Regente (Chief Justice) on the occasion, addressed the assembly with great eloquence. I find nothing in the address except the statistics of crime, &c., (which I may send you hereafter,) to interest the public in the United States.

A Meteorological Observatory has been directed by the Queen to be established in this city, and named the learned and accomplished Don ANDRES POEY its Director.

Don CYPRIANO DEL MAYO having been appointed Inspector of Railroads and "anonymous" (joint stock) companies in this Island, has opened an "Office of Inspection," of which Don JOSE ROMERO and REGULADO is appointed an official.

The Cross of Isabel la Catolica has been granted by the Queen of Spain to Don JUSTO GERMAN CANTERO, of Trinidad, in this Island.

On New-Year's morning, when THOMAS SAVAGE, Esq., United States Vice-Consul-General, entered the United States Consulate, he was presented by AUGUSTE WESTERLING, Esq., in behalf of the gentlemen whose names I give you below, with a magnificent telescope, as a slight proof of the general and well-deserved estimation in which he (Mr. SAVAGE) is held. The telescope was purchased by a subscription entered into by the following gentlemen: CHAS. J. HELMS, United States Consul-General; W. H. FAIRCHILD, AUGUSTE WESTERLING, H. C. HALL, C. DEL CASTELLO, F. SCHNABELIUS, Esqs., and Capts. J. B. NICHOLLS, J. SIMPSON, J. CHASE and TAYLOR, and also R. NEISCH, Esq.

It will be endeavored, I hear, to detain ADALINE PATTI here to sing at the Tacon Theatre, with the Opera Company, when on her way on board the steamship from New-Orleans to New-York. As, doubtless, very powerful influences will be used to induce her to tarry here, I think it probable she will remain here a week or two.

In addition to the intelligence from Venezuela, extracted from the *Diario de la Marina*, sent you in a recent letter, which that paper of the 30th ult. states was taken from a private letter, and then publishes the following from the newspapers of Venezuela, which I translate and condense:

"The general state of Venezuela is very flourishing. Commerce and agriculture are prosperous. A new line of steamers are spoken of, to be established to run between La Guiara, St. Thomas and the United States.

The town of Calabazo, the capital of the Province of La Guiara, has sent a memorial to the Government, asking that the command of the army be taken from Gen. LEON FABRES DE CORDEROS and given to Gen. ANTONIO PAEZ. It was said that the Province of Apurl was to join in a similar memorial, which was already in the hands of the Minister of War."

I have just returned from an hour's gossip with commercial friends, and am sorry to say the accounts are very doleful. The house of DRUYN & Co., of this city, is said to have failed.

Messrs. PONJAUD & Co., of Matanzas, are also reported to have failed. Their liabilities are understood to be about $60,000. Señor ALDAMA, the wealthy creole planter, requiring $100,000 from the Spanish Bank of Havana, was asked for security, and gave a lien upon property valued at $6,000,000. My very heart is sick at the shocking reports I have heard, and hoping they may prove untrue, will not repeat them.

I have not been able to trace the reports of the landings of the two cargoes of Africans, mentioned in my last, to a good foundation, and therefore suppose them to be untrue. I, however, derive the following account of several landings of cargoes of Africans from a source that may be fully relied upon:

A large cargo—precise number not known—landed from a steamer at Manzanilla—probably from 1,000 to 1,200.

A cargo transhipped into fishing smacks and coasters, brought here from Isla Mugeres, on the coast of Yucatan, consisting of 400, belonging to MARTY & CALVO, of this city.

A cargo of 550 landed 18th December, at "Puerto del Padic," on the North Coast of this Island.

A cargo of 453 Lucanees landed near Juruco, all of whom sold at $1,200 each.

COMMERCIAL.

The Clayed Sugar Market is very dull, although the new crop is coming forward more freely. Up to last evening there were betwen 7,000 and 8,000 boxes entered. Rates are declining 8 to 8¼ reals ₱ arobe, being the current rate for D. S. No. 12.

MOLASSES—For England continues to enjoy a good demand, at 4 reals for Clayed, and 5 reals for Muscovado, ₱ keg of 5½ gallons.

FREIGHTS—Molasses freights for British Channel, ₱ orders, 55s. to 60s. ₱ ton, and rather active.

EXCHANGES—Very dull; I quote Sterling at 12½ to 13¼ ₱ cent. premium; New-York 60-day Bills, 4 to 8 ₱ cent. premium; New-Orleans, (short,) 12 ₱ cent. premium.

All business with the United States is suspended *pro tem.*

FROM KENTUCKY.

Address of Louisville's Men of Toil to their Brethren throughout the Land.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

Our workingmen met again in the City Hall this evening, and adopted a whole-souled Union Address to the mechanics, laborers, manufacturers, farmers and merchants of the country. It accords with the spirit of their resolutions passed at previous meetings. They reaffirm that they would sacrifice all partyism, party ties and hobbies, party altraisms and abstractions, upon the altar of the Union. They once more implore their brethren to come forth and do likewise: to speak and act for themselves, as knowing no section and no party; to combine and pull together for the salvation of the nation, and thereby of themselves. They urge the industrial masses everywhere to select two delegates from each Congressional District for a National Convention which shall meet in Philadelphia, the 22d of next month, to consider what can be done to save the country and American labor from the ruthless and reckless sectional politicians.

They rescind their former resolution warning secession missionaries to leave Louisville within a given time, as conflicting with free speech and open discussion. They avow they don't fear the preachings of such; while for a free Press they re-resolve not to support or countenance any secession sheet in this city or State.

A stirring Union speech was made by our fellow-citizen, Mr. A. G. MUNN, the head of one of the first agricultural factories in the Southwest. His platform is the American Union, and the rights of all sections within that Union. If that be now impossible, then a Central Confederacy, comprising all the border States, Slave and Free, from Missouri to Delaware, and from New-Jersey to Iowa. Or, if that prove impracticable, then the lone, independent, self-poised republic of Kentucky. But Mr. MUNN's whole heart and most earnest desire is for the whole Union, from Maine to California and from Oregon to Florida.

All the speeches, as well as the address, of our patriotic sons of toil, (who feel that without the securities and safeguards of this Union, no kind of labor or business can prosper,) indorse over and over again those sentiments of WEBSTER, and CLAY and JACKSON—"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable"—"Never, never give up the Union!"—"This Union must and shall be preserved!"

Gov. CRITTENDEN's plan of reconciliation was evidently approved by the large gathering to-night. It appears to be quite favorably received in Louisville, and, so far as heard from, in Kentucky.

PONTIAC.

The Police Commissioners and the Police Justices.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your report of the source of a difficulty between the Metropolitan Police Commissioners and the Police Justices of the City, resulting in the rebellion of the Police against Justice BRENNAN's authority in his own Court, on Monday last, needs explanation and correction.

The illegal order of the Police Commissioners, refusing the use of the Station-houses to the Justice when required for the discharge of their duties, was agreeable to their personal convenience, as it excused them from attendance there to perform a service required by statute. But the terms of the order were regarded as insulting, in denying to the Magistrate his official status in the Station-house in the discharge of his office. The statute that called him there prescribed his duty to be, to examine all persons apprehended and detained by the night-watches, and to make such order thereon as the circumstances of each case required.

When it is understood that the discharges of the persons on the watch returns in the morning average about one-third of the arrests, which is about the same proportion as the discharges here to the arrests in the Metropolitan Police District of London, where a provision is made by law for bailing the prisoners in the Station-houses, which provision does not exis here, but is merely discretionary with the Justices, it will not appear censurable that the Justices complied with the law, notwithstanding the clamor that was raised by the Commissioners and others interested against the exercise of what was a legal, and should be regarded as a salutary relief to persons imprisoned by the watch on *ex parte* statements, in many cases unjustly, as the proportion of discharges in the morning will evidence. These discharges were comparatively unfrequent—only occurring in the cases of several of the Justices about once a month. Probably not over one per cent. of the whole number arrested were so discharged, and in those cases the discharges were made either upon a judicial examination upon the spot, or upon sufficient recognizances for the appearance of the parties in the morning. But the practice afforded the Commissioners and others interested occasion to clamor against the action of the Justices whose official duty required them to supervise the police in their prosecutions of the people. After the discourteous order alluded to, the Justices rarely, if ever, examined offenders detained in the station-houses. That duty, once legally performed by the Justices, is now illegally performed by the Superintendent of Police, who, under the patronage of the Commissioners has assumed it; with what discretion will appear from the fact that on Monday night last he discharged, without bail, which he had no power to take, from one of the station-houses, five persons arrested in the execution of a warrant issued by Justice WELSH for the breaking up of a gambling den in the Ward where the Superintendent resides. Several other persons who were included in the same arrests, against whom the same facts appeared, were excepted from the Superintendent's favor and remained in custody all night; this report being made by the arresting officer to the magistrate before whom the prisoners were returned. It is not probable that the Police Captains would make as censorious comment for publication in the newspapers to affect their Superintendent, as they would be likely to had the discharges been made by a Police Justice; but the editors will readily perceive that the Justices were censured as interfering with the Police, and discouraging their endeavors in instances more justifiable than the Superintendent's recent discharges. It is not evident in this instance, as is often the case, that the destruction of power on account of alleged abuse of it, leads to real abuse in another quarter, and perhaps with the party who found the most fault. If the Police Executive is to arrest and discharge at pleasure without magisterial supervision, it is not difficult to perceive that a cunning and unscrupulous man in the position will be able to wield a most dangerous power.

ONE OF THE POLICE JUSTICES.

Rev. Dr. PALMER's efforts in New-Orleans to demonstrate that it is the divine mission of the South to conserve and perpetuate the institution of domestic Slavery as now existing, do not meet with favor from his brethren in the North. Rev. Dr. RICE, of Chicago, noted for his pro-Slavery proclivities, takes issue with Dr. PALMER in a recent number of the *Presbyterian Expositor*. He has read the sermon, he says, with surprise and grief, and has found it to be a thanksgiving sermon without a word of thanksgiving in it. He adds: "It is the first sermon of the kind we have ever read from a Presbyterian pulpit. We hope it will be the last."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN BOOKS!
A FINE CHANCE TO BUY BOOKS CHEAP!!
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!!!
D. W. EVANS & CO.,
PIONEER GIFT BOOK STORE,
No. 677 Broadway, New-York.

For the purpose of Clearing Out their large Holiday Stock, will offer for sale for one week, commencing TODAY, Jan. 9, the following beautifully bound and splendidly illustrated Books, (all fine, fresh, choice copies,) at one uniform REDUCTION of 25 PER CENT. from the regular retail prices:

Waverley Novels, complete in 5 vols.	Loves and Heroines of the Poets.
Folk Songs.	The Poet's Gallery.
Dresden Gallery.	Gems of British Art.
Berlin Gallery.	Ornaments of Memory.
Munich Gallery.	World Noted Women.
Women of Beauty and Heroism.	Lyra Germanica.
The Republican Court.	Byron Gallery.
Roberts' Holy Land, 6 vols.	Waverley Gallery.
The Madonnas of Raphael.	Court of Napoleon.
Pages and Pictures from the Works of Cooper.	Wyatt's Industrial Arts of the Nineteenth Century.
The White Vail.	Sacred Allegories.
Darley's "Margaret."	Wilkes' United States Exploring Expedition, 5 vols.
Gallery of English and American Female Poets.	Perry's Expedition to Japan
Gallery of Famous Poets.	The Centre table, &c., &c.
Women of the South, &c.	

Also, Fine Editions of the Works of Cooper, Marryat, Dickens, &c., &c., in all the various forms and styles.

☞ IN ADDITION TO THIS REDUCTION A GIFT, VARYING IN VALUE FROM 50 CENTS UP TO ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, Will be impartially distributed with each book or set of books, at the time of sale, just the same as if there was no reduction. The Gifts consist of a thousand varieties of articles of jewelry, &c., always acceptable, and often extremely valuable.

☞ Remember that this splendid opportunity is ONLY FOR ONE WEEK. No such chance will be offered again. Remember! That there is A GIFT WITH EVERY BOOK, notwithstanding the reduction.

D. W. EVANS & CO.,
Pioneer Gift Book Store,
No. 677 Broadway, New-York,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE NARDIN WATCH.
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 264 Broadway,
Having made arrangements for the sale of JAMES NARDIN'S POCKET CHRONOMETERS, And other fine Watches,
Are now prepared to offer them at the lowest market prices, and
HIGHLY RECOMMEND them to their customers.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
Warranted, $22.
LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES,
Warranted, $15.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LEFT IN THE CARS, THIS DAY, Jan. 10, 1861 at the Jersey City Depôt, in the forward car of the 2 o'clock train from Newark, N. J., a valuable package of JEWELRY. The above reward will be paid for the package at the office of FIELD & Keep, No. 175 Broadway.

LOST—BETWEEN THE CORNER OF 4TH-AV. and 19th-st., and the corner of 24th st. and Madison-av., an engraved gold-band BRACELET. A suitable reward will be given on its return to No. 65 East 19th-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FILLE FRANCAIS PROTESTANTE desire se placer dans une famille Americane, pour soiques les enfans et pour condre. Elle peut fournis les meilleus renseignements. S'addreser pour deux jours, à 6 Carrol-place, entré Clinton and Court sts., South Brooklyn.

ON DEMANDE.—UNE JEUNE FILLE DEMANDE une place pour femme de chambre, qui parle Francais, Anglais, Espanol et Allemand. Addresser No. 95 1st-st., by OPPENHOIM.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $6; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $3 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed by a young woman as chambermaid and to sew, or as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION WANted by a respectable young women to do chamber-work and waiting, or to do housework for a small family; has good City reference. Call at No. 133 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation to do chamber-work and waiting, or care children and do sewing, or washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 14 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A young German woman, with good reference, wishes a situation as general housework'r, or chamber-maid or waitress; is good cook, washer and ironer; is very fond of children, and is smart and active at waiting. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl, as competent cook; understands soups, fish, meats, poultry, game, &c.; would assist with a light wash; a good home preferred to high wages in a private family; best reference from the highest families in the City and country. Call at No. 317 West 29th-st., cottage in the rear, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has over 18 years' experience in England and this country as cook; can give excellent City reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 139 7th-av., near 20th-st. No objections to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands all kinds of family cooking; lived eight years in one family. Has the very best of reference from her last employer. No objection to leave the City. Can be seen at 61 25th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotch woman, to assist in washing and ironing; understands all kinds of pastry; best of City reference. Apply at No. 142 Elm-st., in the alley.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A professed cook; understands all kinds of soups, preserves, confectionery, pastry, &c.; good reference given; call for two days at No. 188 Ludlow-st, second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or general housemaid, by a steady, respectable, Protestant young woman, with the best of reference, in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found a good cook and excellent laundress, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT woman a situation as good, plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the City or country; can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG woman thoroughly competent for her duties, (with the best of reference,) desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook, and first-class washer and ironer; makes excellent bread and pies, &c.; wages not so much of an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A situation wanted by a very capable faithful servant girl in either the above capacities; is a good cook and a superior washer and ironer; economical and neat, and thoroughly experienced in housework. Reference unexceptionable. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a very tidy, respectable German girl, who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and an excellent baker; is willing and obliging, or would do general housework; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 405 Broome st., first floor, front room.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, in a private family, hotel, or boarding-house, in the above capacity; understands all the various branches of cooking; wages no object. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER AND GOVERNESS.—An English lady, highly qualified, desires a situation in the family of a gentleman as housekeeper and governess; from long experience is capable of taking the entire charge; references of the highest respectability. Address Y. N., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, to do general housework. Inquire at her present place of employment, No. 14 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; can do French fluting; has lived in the best of families. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of it from its birth; is a good seamstress; good reference if required. Can be seen at No. 118 West 27th st., near 7th-av., second floor, front.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; does plain, neat sewing; is quick at the needle; takes charge of a baby from its birth; will wash and iron for a lady who boards; no objection to the country; wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY wishes to procure a good situation for a competent and experienced nurse and seamstress; she is fully capable to bring up a child from its birth; she can be seen at her present employer's from 9 to 2 o'clock, No. 9 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL, lately landed, wishes to get a place as nurse and seamstress or for doing general housework in a small family. Can be feen for two days, at No. 101 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman to take care of an infant from its birth; no objection to go to Brooklyn or Jersey City; would do light chamberwork or assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 202 East 15th-st., in the rear, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

NURSING.—A YOUNG WIDOW, RECENTLY confined, is desirous of obtaining the position of wet nurse; is young, healthy, and in every way qualified to take charge of an infant from its birth. Apply at No. 242 East 23d-st., second floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH seamstress wishes to engage with a few private families to go out by the day at moderate wages; does all kinds of family clothing, cut and bastes for a sewing-machine; has the best of reference. Address No. 91 3d-av., between 12th and 13th-sts., or J. S., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS seamstress; can cut and fit dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; can make shirts; would go out by the day or month, or would do chamberwork and sewing, or assist in the care of children; has good City reference. Call at No. 200 East 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation by the week or month as seamstress. Can do all kinds of family sewing; would not object to assist in other light work. Can be seen at No. 89 West 28th-st, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, in a private family, by a respectable person, who understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, shirt making, &c.; or would take a situation as chambermaid. Inquire at No. 116 4th-av., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; understands dress making and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 118 West 24th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as seamstress and to wait on children. Has the best of recommendations from present employer. Apply to New-York Hotel, Room No. 2, from 9 to 11 A. M.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO OUT by the day or week, as dressmaker; no objection to go in the country; reference given. Call at No. 141 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, who has had eight years' experience in the banking business, a situation as clerk in a Bank or Banking institution, or as cashier in a wholesale house; has paid particular attention to the Bank-note business; best of references given. Address CASHIER, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman, by a young man a short time in this country; thoroughly understands his business, and would make himself generally useful; no objection to any part of the country. Address B. O., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY a smart, active and intelligent young man, a situation as groom or coachman in a private family, and can furnish the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 5 West 15th-st., in the rear.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS light porter, in any kind of business, by a young man, (an American,) whose object is employment; will be content with small wages. Inquire of Gen. H. Raymond, Bounty Land Office, No. 4 City Hall-place. Please call or address a note as above from 10 to 3 o'clock, to Abrm. Daily.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a young man of pleasing address, and possessing all the qualifications required in the situation. Will give satisfactory City reference to above effect. Call or address a note to J., No. 104 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., in the drug store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by an active and competent man, who perfectly understands his business, and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 50 4th-av., in the harness store, between 8th and 9th sts., or address B. C., for three days.

HELP WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, an assistant book keeper, a young man wishing to make himself generally useful; moderate salary. Address R.F., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS, &c., engraved in the latest styles, at fair prices. A. DEMAREST, No. 182 Broadway, corner John-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also, Mattresses and Palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 162 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PLEASANT front room to let, with board, including fire and gas in a very pleasant location, five minutes' walk from South and Wall-st ferries, furnished or unfurnished; also a bedroom for servant. Inquire at No. 102 State-st., between Court and Clinton.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO very pleasant rooms for single gentlemen in a private family, with bath room, gas, &c. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st. References required.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY IS DESIRous of meeting a party of responsible gentlemen, or a family that would take a house she has in view on Staten Island, and pay the rent in board. A good respectable home is here offered. This would be a good home for an invalid gentleman, as good care would be given. Address H. W. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN the Hotel St. Germaine, 5th-av., Broadway and 22d-st. Just vacated a suite of very desirable apartments, fronting on 5th-av., suitable for a large family; also some small parlors and bedrooms all having baths attached. Board at table d'hote; private tables, or meals à la carte.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A small private family would let to gentlemen and their wives or a few single gentlemen, neatly furnished rooms on second floor, with full or partial board; house is desirably located, and convenient to cars; terms moderate. Apply at No. 26 Lafayette-av

ELEGANT SUITE OF APARTMENTS, CONsisting of four fine rooms, with bath, &c., attached, new and elegantly furnished, on 5th-av. and Madison-square, in one of the best hotels in the City, will be relet, at a moderate price, by a gentleman leaving the City. Apply to Box No. 549 Post-office.

TO LET.—A LARGE ROOM ON THE SECOND floor, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen that would room together. Also, single rooms to gentlemen. Location No. 106 9th-st., near Broadway. House has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

TO LET—WITH PARTIAL BOARD IF DESIRED, a very desirable front room on the 2d floor, large and well furnished, containing all the modern improvements, in a small, private family. Location convenient to stages and cars, and near the principal hotels. Address S. S., Station D, Bible House.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

19 UNION-SQUARE.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen and their families and single gentlemen.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,
STRAWBERRY HILL, STAMFORD, CT.—The Winter Term opens Jan. 7. Board and Tuition, $250 per year. For Circulars apply to ROE, LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, or of C. AIKEN, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—PRIVATE LESsons reduced to $10 a quarter. Best City references given. Address L. KIEFFER, Artist, 46 Bleecker-st.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—A LADY OF AMPLE experience, and who is competent to teach and undertake the entire management of young children, would like to enter upon an engagement; would not object to superintend household affairs in addition to her other duties. References of the most unquestionable character given. Address J. C. H., Box No. 198 *Times*.

AN ABLE AND EXPERIENCED TEACHER, now engaged in a first-class seminary, is desirous of obtaining private pupils for all the branches of an English classical and mathematical education. He would be willing to assist in a school. Address ENGLISH, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as daily or resident governess, to instruct in English, Music and the rudiments of French; or would like to obtain music scholars at $8 per quarter; no objection to the country. References exchanged. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, speaking English fluently, wishes to engage either as teacher of French and music in an institute, or tutor in a private family. Address A. B., Box No. 3,772 Post-office, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD long experience in teaching wishes for some pupils. Her acquirements are: English, French, music, and drawing. References to the first families in the City. Address S. L., Box No. 3,866 Post-office, New-York.

MALE TEACHER WANTED.—A MAN OF experience, with City references, for junior department. Apply by letter to A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 687 Broadway, New-York.

A TEACHER WANTED—ONE CAPABLE OF completing the education of two young ladies. Address Box No. 50 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE,
A COUNTRY RESIDENCE
IN LLEWELLYN PARK,
North Orange, N. J.

The subscriber offers for sale his residence on the east side of Orange Mountain. The house is newly built of frame, filled with brick, size 46x36, containing parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen, and eight sleeping rooms, with a good dry cellar and furnace. The house is in good order. There is a comfortable and convenient barn 25x30. The grounds contain seven and one-third acres, a large lawn and good garden, with fruit trees and small fruits. On the place are many natural forest trees besides ornamental trees. The view from the place is of great extent and beauty. The place will be sold at a low price, or an exchange would be made for a good house in Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN W. BURT, No. 27 Park-row.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

ASHLAND HALL, WEST BLOOMFIELD, Essex County, N. J., 14 miles from New-York, for sale. The fine premises known as Ashland Hall, lying near and overlooking the West Bloomfield Railroad depôt. Apply on the premises, to DAVID A. FRAME.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FROM THE 1st of April, 1861, a large commodious house, with orchard, garden and ornamental grounds. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR A YEAR OR board for nine months wanted, commencing 1st of March, on the New-Haven road, not further east than Port Chester and south of the railroad, and within half a mile of the depôt. The house must be a pleasant modern double house, in good order, with piazza, pleasant lawn, good shade and garden, with two to five acres of ground; rent not over $500. If board is offered, it must be in a small private family; price not over $120 per month, including a parlor and five bedrooms, for six persons, with stable room for a horse. The advertiser will furnish his own stock. Apply or address, C. H. SMITH, No. 15 Nassau-st., Room No. 12, for two weeks.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, HAVING a good furniture, is desirous of meeting a person having an unoccupied house in a good location in New-York or Brooklyn, with a view of letting it furnished, and occupying a part of it. For further particulars, inquire at No. 41 4th-st., New-York, of E. A. MUNSON.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker st., east of Broadway.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF WOOD BROTHERS grand hammer-cloth coaches, nearly new, finished in crimson, cost $1,400; will be sold for $600. Carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF NEW AND SECOND-hand express wagons. Apply at STUDLEY EXPRESS, 4th-av. and 27th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—A SOUTHERN MAN wants a Northern partner, to establish a cotton manufactory; water-power within a half mile of the Northeast and Southwest Railroad; a desirable location. Address J. M. STURDIVANT, Livingston, Sumter County, Alabama.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED CLOTHING and tailoring business, together with the stock of clothing and piece goods, amounting to about $12,000. The store will be leased for a term of years if required; part can be sold on long time, or exchanged for real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

ZEPHYR WORSTED—12½ CENTS, BEST quality. Just received, a large assortment of tinsel-shaded and tiger needle patterns canvass and slippers, Saxony yarns, all colors. N. B.—Shetland veils 15 cents, worth 38c. A great variety of fancy goods, nets and small wares, at ELGER'S cheap store, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., next to the jeweler's store, east side.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable LADIES' FANCY FURS, at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day. MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

STATIONERY.

**THE BEST AND CH

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PAINTINGS, BRONZES, MAGNIFICENT
ROSEWOOD SUITES,
Piano-forte, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Superb Chamber Furniture, &c.

THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, precisely, At the private residence, No. 152 21st-st., near 7th-av. Comprising the entire parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture: Fine carpets, valuable paintings, two elegant parlor suites in brocatelle, centre and pier tables, two elegant etageres, Turkish chairs and lounges, silk curtains and shades, with every variety of handsome chamber and other furniture; china, silverware, cut glass chandeliers, mattresses, beds and bedding, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine, without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
BOND-ST. PROPERTY.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

ADRIAN M. MULLER will sell on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1861, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of William Mitchell, Esq., Referee, the three story and attic brick house and lot No. 31 Bond-st. south side; lot 25 feet front, 25 5½ rear. 124 on one side and 119.11 on the other side. For particulars, apply to the Referee, No. 62 Wall-st., or Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Asariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and twenty-three thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($223,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depôt grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

DECEMBER 15, 1860.

A. W. PORTER & Co., Auctioneers.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
At the elegant residence No. 218 14th-st., west of 8th-av., On FRIDAY, (this Day,) Jan. 11, at 11 o'clock.

The catalogue comprising the
Largest and richest assortment of Household Furniture and Works of Art
offered at auction this season.

Superb 7-octave Piano-forte,
Elegant Drawing-room Suites, Artistic Bronzes, Statuary, Oil Paintings by eminent artists,
Pier and Mantel Mirrors,
Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, solid rosewood etageres with plate glass, marble-top side and centre tables, three splendid carved rosewood suites in satin, superb bronze clock, elegant China vases and Parian mantel ornaments, Turkish easy and reception chairs, together with a fine assortment of dining-room and chamber furniture, in oak, mahogany and rosewood, in suites; beds and bedding, pure hair mattresses, elegant China tea sets, cut-glass and ruby ware, rich silverware, ivory cutlery, with many other articles not mentioned, including everything to be found in a first-class house.

Sale positive to the highest bidder.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, of Valuable Property on Avenue B, 19th and 20th sts., with water.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 15, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Richard S. Emmet, Esq., Referee:

AVENUE B, 19TH and 20TH sts.—The large and valuable property on Avenue B, 19th and 20th sts., commencing 96 feet 6 inches east of Avenue A, and comprising about 76 lots, with water right.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

WM. MYERS, Auctioneer.
ATTRACTIVE SALE—THIS DAY, AT C. C. ALEIGH'S China Hall, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s. The balance of stock, consisting of crockery, glass, china, plated-ware, cutlery, bronzes, &c., &c., will be sold at auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock. The sale being peremptory, affords housekeepers, &c., a first-rate opportunity to get goods at their own prices.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train, from 26th-st.; 10 A. M., Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10:25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th st. depôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st. depôt. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. depôt; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations from White-st. depôt. For Williams' Bridge, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations from 26th-st. depôt; 11:45 P.M., (Wednesdays and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. depôt. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany, 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:25 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with Trains NORTH and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM 31ST-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5:20 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3 P. M.	
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:45 P. M.	3:25 P. M.
Poughkeepsie Train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sundays included.) 8 A. M., and 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill Train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing Train, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.	3:45 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown Train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal Stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Suffern, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Suffern at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:56 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Suffern at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M. fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRETOR PILMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jedo from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $5 a package, sent to any address.

CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients

Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 13 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHAN [late] MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain disease when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2d,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2d, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail March 2d.

HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
EVERY TEN DAYS.

To sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock,
The entirely new Iron Steamship
WM. G. HEWES,
2,000 tons,
Capt. JAMES LAWLESS,

is now receiving freight, and will sail as above from Pier foot of Murray-st., North River.

Horses taken to Havana; steamer fitted with stalls.

The above steamer has water-tight compartments, and splendid accommodations for freight and passengers.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 46 Murray-st.

The steamship DE SOTO will sail Jan. 31

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS, KRUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 62 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship MONTICELLO, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, E. V. GAGER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 3 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, 23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West, and No. 335 Broadway.

The MONTGOMERY succeeds. MONDAY, Jan. 14, and the R. R. CUYLER on TUESDAY.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. The magnificent steamship COLUMBIA, M. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25 50; Knoxville, $25; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A 1 powerful Clyde built steamship UNITED STATES, Capt. MEIKLEREID, having arrived from Glasgow in 12 days, 8 hours, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, on TUESDAY, Jan. 15, at 12 M. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of Passage—Cabin $60; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30. Including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 Broad-st., corner of South William.

The succeeding steamship JOHN BELL will sail Tuesday, Jan. 29.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAMPACKET LINE—Carrying the mail, to sail for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, 21st January. Passage, First Cabin, $60; Second Cabin, $50; Third Class, $35. For freight or passage apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 57 Broad-st.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP PALESTINE are informed that all goods landed under general order, will be sent by the Customs authorities, to Public Stores Nos. 6, 8 and 10 Bridge-st., New-York.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1861.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits From one dollar to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED, THE PRESIDENT, and a majority of the Trustees, of the Metallic Car-Spring Company of New-York, hereby certify, state and report that the amount of the Capital Stock of said company is three hundred thousand dollars, divided into three thousand shares, of which two thousand nine hundred and eighty shares were issued for the purchase of property necessary for the transaction of its business; that the entire amount of said capital stock has been paid in, part in cash, and part by the issue of said shares for said purchase, and that the amount of the existing debts of said Company is eighty-six thousand dollars, of which five thousand nine hundred and fifteen 23-100 dollars are on account of indorsements by the Company of negotiable paper, received and paid out in the course of its business, but on which it is believed that the liability of the Company is merely nominal.

COURTLANDT PALMER, President.
HOBART FORD,
E. F. H. GIBSON,
AARON L. REID,
CHAS. D. GIBSON,
} Trustees.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD VOSE, of the City of New-York, do swear that I am the Secretary of the Metallic Car Spring Company of New-York, that the within report is signed by the President and by a majority of the Trustees of said Company, and that said report, and the statements contained therein, are in all respects true. RICHARD VOSE.

Sworn to before me, this 8th day of January, 1861.
JAMES RIDGEWAY, Notary Public.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley place.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1861.—THE Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, four per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
} Secretaries.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK Jan. 8, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors for this Company, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
ROBERT RAY,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
JOHN R. JONES,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYTIG,	JOSEPH CAMPION,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,	WM. S. HERRIMAN,
	GEORGE A. JONES,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reelected President
ALEX. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NEW-YORK, Jan 9, 1861.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on sums not exceeding $500 and Five Per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 21st inst. Interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made on or before Jan. 10.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President,
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President,
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $383 103 57.

INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents on the 14th day of last July and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

G. S. CHAPI, Secretary. K. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861.

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE BY-LAWS, the Trustees have this day directed an interest to be paid to depositors for the last six months, ending the 31st December, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, on all sums amounting to five and under five hundred dollars, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upwards, payable on and after the 3d Monday of the present month. The said interest is carried to the credit of the depositors, as principal, on the 1st inst.

ROBERT L. KENNEDY, Secretary.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BRECKINRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY.—The subscription books of the Breckinridge Coal and Oil Company are now open, at the office of the Company, Room No. 5 Trinity Building, New York. Ninety per cent. of the subscription may be paid either in the bonds or reduced stock of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company. Ten per cent. must be paid in cash. The books will remain open until the 20th February, 1861. By order of the directors,

G. S. ADAMS, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ultimo, as follows: On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY 21st inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861. P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st. The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $1 and under five (5) per cent. on sums to $1,000, and four (4) per cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY the 21st of January inst. All interest not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as principal. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK—No. 482 Grand-st., corner of Willet. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on all amounts from $500 to $5,000. All deposits made on or before the 20th day of January, will draw interest as above from the 1st inst.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage. All sums deposited on or before Jan. 16 will draw interest from the 1st. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO.,
Dec. 26, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M. at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the election. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT LAW, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., on MONDAY, 21st instant. Polls will open at 12 and close at 1 P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DELANO Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company will hold an election for seven Directors of said Company for the ensuing year, at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, No. 64 Water-st., between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock of TUESDAY, Jan. 22. By order of the President.
HENRY HAMMOND, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis, and Belleville and Illinoistown Railroads, will oblige by forwarding their names, addresses and number of bonds, at their earliest convenience, to JOHN P. RICHARDSON, No. 66 Beaver-st., New-York.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the Kings County Fire Insurance Company, held subsequent to their election for Directors, on the 8th inst., E. T. BACKHOUSE, Esq., was unanimously elected President, in place of Mr. A. S. Crowell, who declined reelection. HENRY POPE, Sec'y.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1. BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all the intermediate towns.

FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on demand.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums from one to one thousand dollars, and Five Per Cent. on all sums above $1,000, will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 21.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order,

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 13 AVENUE A, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND STS.—January interest, 1861.—Dividend Notice.—The Board of Trustees have directed interest to be paid as the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over $500 that may be entitled thereto five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of the depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

The Bank is open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST., Dec. 14, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open, daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. All sums deposited on or before the 12th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared their usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 10th January, 1861. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th January, inclusive. By order of the Board. CHARLES A. MACY Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO 10 W

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

[Continued from First Page.]

the wailing of patriotism, pleading for the preservation of the great inheritance we derived from our fathers. Is there a Senator who does not daily receive letters, appealing to him to use his powers to save the rich inheritance which our fathers gave us? The stern face of man is seen now, with tears trickling down his cheeks. And those who have bled for the flag of our country, and are willing to die for it, are powerless before the plea that a party has laid down a platform, and come what will, though ruin stare us in the face, consistency must be adhered to, and the Government lost.

In this state of the case, then, we turn to ask what is the character of the Administration? What is the Executive Department doing? What assurance have we for the peace of the country? We came back from that inquiry with the mournful conviction that feeble hands now hold the reins of State, that drivelers are taken in as counselors, not provided for by the Constitution, and vacillation is the law. The policy of this great Government is changing with every changing rumor. Nay, more, it is changing with every causeless fear. In this state of the case, after complications had been introduced, after we were brought to the verge of civil war, after nothing had been done to preserve the peace of the land, then we are told at this last hour, that the question is thrown to the door of Congress, and with you rests the responsibility. Had the garrison at Charleston been called back thirty, or ten days ago, peace would have spread her pinions over this land, and calm negotiations been the order of the day. Why is it not recalled? No reason has yet been offered, save that the Government is bound to preserve its property. As we look from North to South, from East to West, we find few garrisons where troops are kept, except for special purposes. Not for the coercion of a State, not to threaten a State, but merely for the purposes of discipline. I asked in this Senate weeks ago what causes the peril now at Fort Moultrie. Is it the weakness of the garrison? I answered no. Had an Orderly Sergeant represented the Federal Government then, had there been no troops and no physical force to protect that fort, I would have pledged my life upon the issue that no question would have been made as to the seizure. Now, we find, not only there but elsewhere, we find movements of troops still further to complicate this question and hurriedly to precipitate us upon the issue of civil war. Hurried on by this Government, reposing on the consent of the governed—this Government, strong in the affections of the people—this Government is now furtively sending troops to occupy positions, lest a mob should seize them. When was it that the authorities had not the power to quell a mob? But now we find that, under cover of night, troops are detached from one position to occupy another. Fort Washington, standing in lovely grandeur, overlooking the Potomac River, while the ashes of the Father of his Country, reposing near by, to prevent an armed ship coming up to attack this city—Fort Washington is garrisoned by marines sent secretly from the barracks at Washington. Fort McHenry, rendered sacred by our national song, is garrisoned by a detachment of marines sent from this place under cover of night.

Senators, the responsibility is thrown at the door of Congress. Let us take it. It is ours, in this last hour, to seize the pillars of our country, and to uphold them or be crushed in the fall. Then, my friends, what is our duty? Are we to go on drifting into war? Are we to stand idly by and allow an officer of the army to make war? Are we to allow an unconfirmed head of a Department to make war? Are we to allow a General of the army to make war? Are we to allow a President to make war? No, Sir. Our fathers gave the power to Congress, and to Congress alone. And to Congress, even, it gave no power to make war on a State. When, then, we see, and the whole country sees that we are drifting into a war between the United States and a single State, does it become the Senate to sit lastless by, and discuss abstract questions of right, and read patch-work opinions of men long since gone from the earth? Are we not bound to meet events, as they come, and manfully and patriotically to struggle with difficulties that now bear down upon us? But in the Message we are told that this District is in danger. In danger of what? From whom comes the danger? Is there a man here to-day who dreads that the deliberations of this body are to be interrupted by an armed force? Is there a man here who would not prefer to fall, in the dignity of his station, as the representative of a great and peaceful country, rather than to be protected by an armed band? And yet the rumor is—and rumors seem to be so true that we believe them first—that two companies of artillery are to be quartered in this city to preserve peace. Are we invaded? Is there insurrection? Are there two Senators here who would not go forth to put down any resistance that shows itself in this District against the Government of the United States? We, who claim our rights under the Constitution—we, who claim that our rights are reserved to the States—we seek for no force and for no advantage which laws and the Government do not give us. We have never appealed to war. We have never asked for the Army and the Navy to maintain our rights. On the soil of Mississippi not the foot of a soldier has been impressed since 1819, when, flying from the yellow fever, they sought refuge within the limits of our State. On the soil of Mississippi there breathes not a man who asks for any other protection than that which the Constitution gives, or than our own strong arms, and the brave hearts of her sons can yield. Then, Senators, we are rapidly drifting into a position in which this is to become a Government of the Army and Navy—in which the authority of the United States is to be maintained, not by law, and not by constitutional agreements between States, but by physical force. And will you stand still and see this policy confirmed? Will you fold your hands, the degenerate descendants of those men who proclaimed the eternal fact that government rests on the consent of the governed, and that the people have a right to modify and change the policy of the Government when it ceases to answer the ends for which it was established, and permit that Government, imperceptibly, to drift from the moorings where it was originally anchored, and become a military despotism? It was well said by the Senator from New-York, (Mr. SEWARD,) that this Government could not be maintained by force—that a Government of force was a despotism. It was a great truth, come from what quarter it may. Such was not the Government instituted by our fathers, and against it, so long as I live, with heart and with hand, I will rebel. This brings me to a passage in the message, where it says: "I have not power to make war on any State; but the right to use the military force of the Government, on the defensive, against any assault on the property of the Federal Government, is clear and undeniable." Is it so? Where does he get it? Our fathers were so jealous of a standing army that they scarcely would permit any organization at all. Where did he get the undeniable power to use the forces of the United States in the manner he proposes? Mr. DAVIS then referred to the conduct of WASHINGTON in the insurrection in Pennsylvania, and claimed that WASHINGTON used the militia of the adjoining States, and this was done at the request of Gov. MIFFLIN. But I ask again, what power has the President to use the Army and Navy, save with the consent of the Constitution? Are we to have drumhead Courts substituted for those which the Constitution provides? Are we to have a sergeant step over the land instead of the civil magistrate? No sir, thought the elder ADAMS. And, in passing, I will pay to him the tribute that he deserves, more than any other man in the history of this Government, the credit for the military principles which prevailed in his Administration. President ADAMS reverted through long pages of history, back to the empire of Rome, and he drew from that foundation the very articles of war which exist to-day in this Government. He said he selected them because they had borne two nations to the pinnacle of glory.

Then, last clare, we are brought to confront passing events. A little garrison in the harbor of Charleston occupy a post which, I am sorry to say, they gained by a breach of obligation between the parties concerned. And here I may do justice to one who has not the power on this floor to right himself—who has not a friend here. And, let me say, this remark does not apply to Major ANDERSON. Though his orders, I may say, empowered him to go to which fort he pleased in the harbor, but in doing so he committed an act of hostility. When he dismantled Fort Moultrie and spiked the guns, he put South Carolina in the attitude of an enemy to the United States, when he had not any just cause for apprehension. Vague rumors had arisen that parties meant to take Fort Moultrie. But, Sir, a soldier should be confronted by an overpowering force before he spiked his guns and burned the carriages. A soldier should be confronted by a public enemy, before he destroys the property of the United States, lest it should fall into the hands of such an enemy. Was that fort built for such a purpose, or for the protection of Charleston harbor? Was it armed to make that protection good? If so, what right had any soldier to destroy that armament, lest it should fall into the hands of South Carolina? Some time since, I presented resolutions on this subject, and I invoked the attention of the Senate to that form of the question, whether a garrison should be kept within the limits of a State, against the consent of that State. Clear was I then—I am now—in the opinion that no garrison should be kept within the State during a time of peace, if the State believed the presence of that garrison was either offensive or dangerous. Our army is maintained for the common defence, to which every State contributes, and it is a perversion of purpose for which these forts were built, when a garrison is placed there with a view to threaten, intimidate, or control a State in any respect. The Senator from Ohio (Mr. WADE) has said he did not intend to coerce a State, but we had the right to coerce individuals who resist the laws. What is a State? Is it land, or houses, or taxable property? Destroy a people, and yet not make war on a State! It is like making war and desolation in favor of peace. Then it is admitted on every hand, that we have no power to coerce a State. I ask what is the use of a garrison within a State? The State needs no defence. The answer of every candid mind must be no, and the answer of every patriotic Press must be, that peace requires that, under such circumstances, the garrison must be withdrawn. Let the Senate to-day pass these resolutions, and you have taken one long step toward peace, and one long step toward the preservation of the Union of our fathers.

The Message of December had all the characteristics of a diplomatic paper, for diplomacy is said to abhor a certainty as much as nature abhors a vacuum, and it was not in the power of man to reach any conclusion or opinion from that Message. This was not what we had a right to claim from the Chief Magistrate. We had a right to have one policy or the other, and one policy or the other he should have taken. If he had been a Federalist, if he believed this to be a Government of force, if he believed it to be a consolidated Government and not a Confederation of States, he should have said no State has a right to secede, and the Federal Government must empower me with physical force to subdue a State. But if not, if he was a States-rights man, and a Democrat, as for many years it has been my pleasure to acknowledge our venerated Chief Magistrate to be, then the other line of policy would have been right. He should have said that the Constitution gave no power to coerce a State. The Constitution gave the army for purposes of common defence, and for purposes of domestic tranquillity, but the Constitution never contemplated the using of that army against a State. A State exercising the sovereign function of secession is beyond the reach of the Government, unless we woo her back with words of peace and fraternity. One policy or the other, one opinion or the other, one application or the other, he should have brought forward, and to-day our country would have stood better than it does. And what is this present message? Does it benefit the case? Is there any solution offered here? We are not informed as to the propositions offered by South Carolina, or how they terminated. We are left drifting and lost, without a chart or a guide. There is in our recent history an event which might have suggested a policy to be pursued. When a foreign Government, having no citizenship in the United States, declaring war against it and making war upon it—when the inhabitants of a territory, in open rebellion and disgraced by institutions offensive to the common law of every State—when they held this attitude of rebellion—when we had the power to use the troops of the Government—we first sent Commissioners of Peace to woo them back to duty. But when South Carolina, a sovereign State, resumes the grant she has delegated to the General Government—when South Carolina stands in an attitude which threatens, within a short period, to involve the country in civil war, unless the policy of the Federal Government is changed, the suggestion is made to us. This Government might send Commissioners there. No suggestion is made that we should be better informed, or that we should have any policy of peace here, but we are told that the Army and Navy of the United States are in the power of the President.

Then, my friends, shall we stand still and allow events to drift us on fatally? Are we to do nothing to restore peace? Shall we not, in addition to the propositions I have already made, withdraw the forces which complicate the question, and send Commissioners there in order that we may learn what the community desires—what this community will do to put the two nations on friendly relations. I will not weary the Senate by going over the argument of coercion which my friend from Ohio (Mr. PUGH) has so exhausted. But let me say that, among all the painful reflections which crowd upon me by day and by night, none have weighed more heavily than the recollection that our separation separates the ties which bind us to the Northern people, with whom we are glad to recognize the Senator.

Now let us return one moment to consider what would have been the state of the case if the garrison at Charleston had been withdrawn. The forts would have stood there, not dismantled, but under the hands of an orderly sergeant. Commissioners would have come to treat on all questions with the Federal Government, and these forts would have remained to answer the purpose for which they were built, as defences for South Carolina as an independent State. Then she might have held to us such relations as Rhode Island did to the dissolving States of the Confederation. Those forts would have stood there, and if the same feeling which once existed among the people of the States subsisted still, and those forts were attacked, the brave men of every State would have rushed to their rescue, and imperiled their lives in the defence of a State identified with our early history, and still associated with our best recollections. The first act of these men would have been to appeal to every generous motive of this people, met to reconsider how they could live together. There could have been no coercion, and no question of property which that State would not have been ready to meet. Whatever the question presented, it would have relieved this Government from the charge of maintaining a force there, and thrown it upon the State if she resolved to be independent. Thus do we see no evil could have resulted. We have yet to learn what evil the opposite policy may bring. Mr. DAVIS here paid a high tribute to Mr. CALHOUN, speaking of him as the wisest man he ever knew. I say that, without relying upon telegraphic dispatches, we still have information enough to notify us that we are on the verge of civil war. We are in the hands of men irresponsible, as it seems to us, and their acts are unknown to us. We now have the responsibility thrown upon us, which justifies us in demanding the information and meeting the emergency in which the country is involved. Is there any point of pride that prevents us from withdrawing that garrison? I have heard it said by a gallant gentleman that the great objection was an unwillingness to lower the flag. To lower the flag under what circumstances? Does any man's courage imoel him to stand boldly by fate, and does any man insist on fighting his brother on a point of courage? If so, he is to be called a brute—he is less than a man. There is no such point of pride. These are your brethren, and they have shed as much glory upon that flag as any equal number of men throughout the Union. They are the men of that locality where the first Union flag was unfurled, and who fought the gallant battle before the Declaration of Independence was made. Not the flag of thirteen States and thirty-three stars, but the flag of KING GEORGE with a red stripe running through it, when those brave men retired to that place, and threw up a temporary battery on the site called Fort Moultrie, and when that fort was assailed by the British fleet, clinging with stern tenacity to the enemy, that flag still floated there. Those old logs are gone, the corroding current has even carried away the site on which the old Fort Moultrie stood. The gallant men of old have mingled with the earth, but their memories live in the hearts of a gallant people. Their sons do now live, and they, like their fathers, are ready to bleed and die in the cause for which their fathers labored. Glorious are the memories clinging around that old fort, which now, for the first time, has been abandened, not even in the presence of a foe, but under the imagination that a foe might come. Her ancient history compares proudly with her present. Are we, then, to stand upon a point of pride, on such sacred soil as this, when the blood of our fathers cries to Heaven against civil war? Can there be a point of pride on that soil where our fathers died? My pride, Senators, is that that flag shall not be set between contending brethren, but, when it shall no longer be the common flag of our country, that it shall be folded up and laid away like a vesture no longer used, and be kept like a sacred memento of the past, to which all of us can look with sacred interest, and remember the glorious days when we were born. In the letter which was read yesterday, speaking of Fort Sumter when it stood without a garrison, it was said that it was not capable of defence. Did the Carolinians take it? Did they propose to seize it? It stood then safe, as public property. Then it might have stood while negotiations were going on. It was the faith upon which they relied, that the Federal Government would take no position of hostility to them, and they thus lost the advantage which they had of taking it. I think something is due them, as well as to fraternity, increasing the obligations to withdraw that force, to the very manner in which it was taken. It was taken while Carolina remained under the assurance that the *status* would not be violated. Why, I was under the assurance, and a half dozen other Senators felt secure under the pledge, that nothing would be done until negotiations should be terminated, unless it was to withdraw the garrison. Then, we, the Federal Government, broke the faith, and from that first act of unprovoked hostility came all these acts to which reference is made in the message, the seizure of forts elsewhere. Why seized? Because self-preservation is the first law of nature. They no longer had confidence that the Federal Government would not use these forts for attack instead of for protection, and they seized the forts to prevent the enemy taking them, for an enemy they were compelled to believe this Government was. Now what is the remedy? Assure them that you do not intend to use physical force against them; that you intend to consider calmly all the claims which they make to the rights which they possess; that you intend to settle with them upon a basis in accordance with the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. When you do that, peace prevails over the land, and force become a thing with which no man can threaten. I have here inserted a question which I will not argue. It is the right of a State to withdraw. The President says we have not the Constitutional right to withdraw, and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. WADE) and his ally, the Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. JOHNSON,) say it is no right at all. Mr. DAVIS then argued that the right of secession was among the reserved rights of the States; that the States did not surrender their sovereignty; that the Constitution was ratified by the States, and was a compact between the States. He said that the States which seceded from the old Confederation stood in the very position which is now, by abuse of terms, called treason. He referred to the speech of the Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. JOHNSON,) and asked what he meant by fighting in the Union. He said he did not see how men connected by a bond of union could fight each other.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) explained that he meant to stay in the Union, and his keep place here and contend for all the guarantees of the Constitution. If Senators staid in their places, Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration could do nothing without the consent of the Senate, and no encroachments could be made on their rights.

Mr. DAVIS—I think I understand the Senator. It is a sort of fight of votes and arguments, and therefore does not justify the President in calling out the military, and converting the Capital into a military camp. I have to say, once for all, that so long as I am Senator here, I will not use the powers I possess to destroy the Government. I will not attempt to destroy the Administration by refusing any officers to administer its functions. I will vote, as I have done, with the Administration to which I have stood in the nearest relation, against a bad nomination, if I could expect to be here, but I never would agree under the forms of the Constitution, with the powers I hold as Senator of the United States, to turn these powers to the destruction of the Government. I leave that to gentlemen who take the oath with a mental reservation. It is my policy, if I must have revolution—if nothing but blood will suffice—I say let it be a revolution such as our fathers waged when denied their rights. So much for that. I hope it will quiet apprehension, that the militia will not be called out, and the female schools will continue to be kept as heretofore. Are we, in this age of civilization, and a political progress which seems to render it possible that the millennium may be seen—are we now to roll back the current of human thought, and again recur to brute force, like that which remains between dogs and beasts of prey, as a means of settling questions between man and man? Is it to be supposed that our fathers fought the battles of the Revolution for these inalienable rights, for the purpose of transmitting the Constitution to posterity as a condition by which they could only gain these rights by force? If so, then the blood of the Revolution was spent in vain, and no great principle was established, for force was in application before the Revolution was fought. I pass from this question to ask why is the right denied? Because we have brought this conflict between two sections, in which one is struggling for domination, and the other for existence. It claims you shall not go, and you shall not remain with your rights; you shall remain as hewers of wood and drawers of water for us. If that is to be made the issue, and we are to be held to that position by force, we accept the wager of battle, and Mississippi, in her brief history, claims to have shown at Pensacola and at Orleans something of the spirit of the freemen who achieved our independence; and it has also been my satisfaction to know that the present generation have not degenerated from the history of those who went before them. On many a bloody field, both in foreign and Indian wars, has ascended many a proud spirit of Mississippi, now enshrined in glory, and looking down upon us to see if we vindicate the glory of our State, and so to see if our hearts beat true.

If this right were admitted, we should have fewer calls to exercise it than we do. There would be less danger from the dominant section. There would be less tendency to use this power to injure others. Why is the right denied? It is a metaphysical question, at the best. But we come to the fact that States have gone out, and what is the use of arguing the right? The only question that remains is, first, have you the right to coerce them back? and, secondly, have you the power? My friend from Louisiana (Mr. BENJAMIN,) referred to the disastrous scenes which might be imagined by the invasion of the South, but he did not offer the other side of the picture. An army with banners would do but little harm in marching through a country covered with plantations. They would find but little subsistance, and sparser settlements. How stands on it the other side? Populous cities and towns. There the torch and the sword would do its work with dreadful havoc. Starving millions would weep over the cupidity of those who had presented them with the sad result. We do not desire these things. Seek not to disturb your prosperity. We have rejoiced in your prosperity. We have used your ships for the purposes of transportation and communication. We have gloried in the extension of American commerce, and in every achievement, when you have carried our flag, and if we must leave you, we can leave you still with good will. We prefer your prosperity should continue. If we must part, we can put our relations on that basis which will give you the advantage of a favored trade with us and still make it mutually beneficial to each other. But if you will not, then it is an issue from which we will not shrink, for, between oppression and freedom, between right and power, we will invoke the God of Battles and meet our fate, whatever it be. Mr. DAVIS referred to Mr. JOHNSON'S speech again, contending that the authorities he quoted were, many of them, in favor of the right of secession. But the question which now presents itself to the country, is what shall we do with events, as they stand? Shall we allow this separation to be total? Shall we render it peaceful? or, shall we have it bartial, and will they give each State military power, and revenue power, and still preserve a common agency, yet not separating them so entirely as to create any additional work in reconstruction? I waive the question of quality. There is no quality unless there are two Confederacies, which seems to me consistent with the interests of either or both. It may be that two Confederacies could be so organized, that States agreeing with each other in internal policy, might associate together these two Confederacies, and they might have relations with each other so close as to give them unity of power in time of war against a foreign enemy. These things it devolves upon you, the majority section, to consider. Mr. DAVIS then went on to argue that the Republicans had not acted, and had refused the propositions offered in the Committee. He contended that if the Republic should fall, it would not prove that self-government had failed, and still less will liberty be destroyed. There will be injury to all sections. Time has rolled up past the point when propositions could be made, and he would not say how propositions would be received if they were made. He referred to the rise of the Republic, and spoke of the efforts he had been here to avert the evils. But the only response from the Republicans was stolid indifference. He denied there was anybody at the South in favor of monarchy, but the South were in earnest in this separation. It had given warning, but it was not heeded. He closed as follows: But the time is near at hand when the places that know us as colleagues, laboring together, shall know us in that relation no more. I expect but a few days longer to be one of you. I have labored here to avert the catastrophe which now descends upon the country, unsuccessfully, and I regret it. For the few days while I may remain here, I am willing to labor that the catastrophe shall be as little destructive to the public peace and prosperity as possible. If you will, in these last moments, avert civil war, so be it. It is better so. If you will allow us to separate peacably, since we cannot live peacably together, and to go with the rights we had before, since we cannot enjoy them in the Union, then there are many relations which may still exist between us, which may be beneficial to you as well as to us. But if You will not do this if, in the pride of power, in contempt of reason, and in reliance upon force, you say we shall not go, but shall remain as servants to you, then, gentlemen, a war—a war is about to be inaugurated, the like of which was never seen or heard of. Sufficiently numerous on both sides, with many places of contact with friends, who will give their last of money and store, the conflict will be such that masses of the people must bleed, and after years of destruction on both sides, and jugation upon neither, a treaty of peace will be made. Both torn and bleeding, the wails of the widow and the sigh of the orphan will be submitted for the notes of the peace which now prevail over the land. And then you will agree each to pursue a separate course as best he may. This is the end of war. You find through long years of distress you have come to the position you might now have had at first. Is there wisdom, is there patriotism in this land? If so, the solution of this question is easy. If not, then Mississippi's gallant sons will stand like a wall of fire around their own State, and I, though not in hostility to you, but in love and allegiance to her, will take take my place among her sons, for good or for ill. I shall never again attempt the language of warning or argument to you. I leave the case in your hands. Toward you personally, as individuals, as well as to those you represent, I would I had the power now to say there shall be peace between us forever. I would I had the power now to say, the intercourse between these States shall still not be interrupted, and the social relations shall remain undisturbed; that the intercourse between these sections should remain, is my profoundest wish. But you have become exasperated, day by day, and now it is in the power of two bad men, possessed of the telegraph lines between Washington and Charleston, to bring the United States and Carolina into a war. Still, will you do nothing but sit in sublime indifference, till events shape themselves? You cannot throw the responsibility on the Executive. He has thrown it off upon you. He has notified you he can do nothing, therefore he will do nothing. He has told you the responsibility is upon Congress. I commence as I begun, by invoking you to take that responsibility and act upon it. If you will the angel of peace may yet spread her wings, though it be ever divided States, since the revolution will still go on, in friendly intercourse with each other, acting and reacting beneficially upon each other, and the commerce of one may still add to the prosperity of the other. Thus may it be, and thus it is in your power to make it.

At the conclusion of the speech of Mr. DAVIS, Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) rose and said that the Senator from Mississippi had assigned the very reasons for maintaining the Constitution and preserving the Union. When the Senator from Mississippi was secretly informed, as it seems he was long ago, that the public property of the United States at Charleston was not to be protected, he should have advised at that time, as a military man, the President of the United States to put the public property at Charleston in a position to be defended. Secession then would never have progressed so far. But it seems that assurances were given that the United States would not protect itself. It seems that it has been said "Go on, you seceding States, and gather strength—the United States will do nothing to protect itself from your assaults."

Mr. DAVIS—I never heard that.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I understand the Senator to say that a pledge had been given that the fortifications at Charleston should remain as they were.

Mr. DAVIS—Where did you get your information?

Mr. TRUMBULL—I don't know.

Mr. DAVIS—In the newspapers?

Mr. TRUMBULL—I take it back if it is not responsible, but I am just informed by Senators around me that the Senator from Mississippi did say so in fact. I am informed that Maj. ANDERSON will shell Charleston and burn it to the ground if another gun is fired at the *Star of the West*. She was permitted to pass through the noble conduct of Maj. ANDERSON. He saved the shedding of blood thereby.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.)—Does the Senator (TRUMBULL) know on what grounds and what cause of just apprehension Maj. ANDERSON had in leaving Fort Moultrie and going to Fort Sumter?

Mr. TRUMBULL—I suppose the whole country knows.

Mr. GREEN—I do not want suppositions. I want facts.

Mr. TRUMBULL—The Senator (GREEN) knows very well that South Carolina pretended to assume sovereignty. It has been publicly talked about that she will be compelled if her sovereignty is denied to assert her jurisdiction.

Mr. GREEN—Does her secession imply her right of jurisdiction over the whole territory?

Mr. TRUMBULL—The secession movement, in my judgment, is nothing. [Laughter.] It is nothing but insurrection. But not only South Carolina, where they have some pretences that secession is justifiable, which really amounts to nothing, but Georgia and Alabama were told that the public property could be seized without secession. Yet the Senator from Mississippi says that the best way to avoid civil war is to withdraw the forces, and that the flag under which he has so often marched should be taken down and the Palmetto flag run up in its place. The question is, can constitutional liberty be maintained—has the Government any power to protect itself? In other words, have we a Government at all. The people of Illinois believe we have a government, and that the Government has power to maintain itself—not by making a civil war—not by inaugurating a civil war. No! No! We propose to execute the laws of the Federal Government. They who commence the war on the Federal Government inaugurate the war. When did we ever talk of coercing a State? The Senator from Mississippi refers to the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, where it was argued that the Federal Government could not coerce a State. I agree with him there. Under the old Confederation the Government acted on the States.

Mr. GREEN replied—A State had a right in the Territories, because the Territories belonged to all the States. A State had no right to go to a territory, but a citizen had. I want to know whether all the citizens have equal rights to enjoy their property under the protection of law.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I deny that any State has a right in the Territories any more than a County has. For instance, Missouri and St. Louis are equal there.

The debate that here ensued called up the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that the Missouri Compromise did not establish Slavery south of 36° 30', but prohibited it north of it.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.)—The non-execution of the law in the non-slaveholding States shows the law to be a subject of no value.

Mr. GREEN here got the floor for next Monday.

Mr. MASON moved to postpone the subject until Saturday. Agreed to.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) moved that the Senate adjourn, and at 4¼ P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Postmaster-General, recommending a reduction of the present existing mail contracts. Laid on the table.

Mr. BOTELER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) received the unanimous consent of the House to make a personal explanation. He said his attention had been arrested by a paragraph in a paper published in the District, in which he is represented as stating that the motion which he had submitted a few days after the opening of the session, calling for a Committee of one from each State in the Union to take into considera tion the perilous condition of the country, was submitted by him at the instance of the Republican Party. Now, he did not choose to have any such misrepresentation go abroad uncontradicted with reference to his action on the matter referred to. He did not choose that it should go forth to the public, but more especially to the people who had intrusted him with the care of their interests and honor in this House, that he had acted at the instance of members of the Republican Party. His political career was dear to him, and he was not willing, humble as he was, that that career should be tainted, either directly or indirectly, by any insinuations of this kind. He had made that motion entirely on his own individual responsibility as a member from the Commonwealth of Virginia. He had made it after consultation with gentlemen on the Democratic side of the House and with gentlemen belonging to the Southern opposition—the party to which he had the honor to belong. He found that several other gentlemen had similar propositions to submit to the House at that time. The gentleman from North Carolina, a distinguished member from Tennessee, and Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, had prepared similar propositions. He conferred with these gentlemen, and they had concurred with him in the propriety of offering that resolution. He claimed the privilege of making that motion, because he came from the very district—Harper's Ferry—which had suffered most at the hands of those who belonged to the Anti-Slavery aggressive party in the North. He had submitted the motion with the especial purpose of offering to gentlemen on the other side an opportunity to declare to the House and to the country whether they meant to tender the South the olive-branch of peace or the sword of war. He made the motion, not in any craven spirit to hold out a flag of truce, but that the other side might show whether they were prepared to do justice for the purpose of saving the Union—to bring face to face their representative men on that Committee, and to learn whether they meant to be what they would make the South believe. He confessed, however, that he was disappointed with the action of that Committee. He was disappointed in the men selected to compose that Committee. He was disappointed at the time the Committee had taken to report. It had every opportunity given it for conference, but nothing yet had been done. One month had elapsed, and all this time the country had been anxiously watching and expecting, though in vain, the result of their action. The members composing it had been excused from serving on the floor, and yet, with all these opportunities, and with all these incentives to prompt and harmonious action, they had yet made no sign, nor even promised to bring up a report. He must openly acknowledge that this was trifling with the best interests of the country. He was not one of those who yet despaired of the country. He still held on the heroic maxim which gave to ancient Rome the empire of the world—"never despair." But he must say for the last week the hopes he had entertained of good to arise from that Committee had been dying out, and now he could assure them that unless they did come up with a report at once, and offer some measure of relief to calm the agitation which distracted the country; if another week was allowed to elapse it would be too late for the introduction of any measure of the friends of the country to save the Union.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Am.,) asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Select Committee to consider the President's Special Message, to report on that part with reference to submitting to the people the questions which are now threatening the dissolution of the Government, and that the Committee report thereon at an early day, by bill or joint resolution.

Mr. JONES, of Georgia, (Dem.,) objected to its introduction.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, (Ind.,) presented a memorial of citizens of Philadelphia, signed without distinction of party, suggesting a National Convention in that city on the 22d of February, with the view to adjust the present difficulties, and moved it be printed.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) objected only for the reason that it was not customary to print papers emanating from private parties.

Mr. JONES also objected to printing. Gentlemen said a good deal about their Constitutional obligations.

Mr. MORRIS knew of no party objecting to do what was just on that subject, but there was a difference of opinion as to what were constitutional rights.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) said that the printing of the memorial could do no harm. If a Convention of the States cannot be called to apply the remedy for the difficulties of the country, they may at least secure a peaceful separation of the Union.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) remarked that the memorial was signed by gentlemen of all parties, and proposed a National Convention, to meet at Independence Hall, where the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed, and the Constitution framed.

Mr. MORRIS withdrew his motion to print.

The memorial lies on the table.

Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem.,) presented the resolutions of the Common Council of New-York, expressive of sympathy with the grievances of the South, and approving of Maj. ANDERSON'S conduct, and of the determination of the President to execute the laws, &c. On motion of Mr. SICKLES they were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the special order, viz.: District of Columbia business.

The bill for the construction of a railway through Washington was taken up.

Mr. DEJARNETTE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) commenced a speech on national politics, and read the secession ordinance of South Carolina.

Mr. CARTER, of New-York, (Rep.,) raised a point of order on the ground that District of Columbia business was specially assigned for to-day.

Mr. DEJARNETTE would convince the gentleman that his remarks were pertinent. This bill proposed not only to construct a railroad in the District of Columbia but in Virginia, hence the question of State sovereignty arises. Eighteen Northern States deny the existence of the right to secede, while the other fifteen hold to the contrary doctrine.

Mr. STOKES, of Tennessee, (Am.,) inquired whether Mr. DEJARNETTE made the statement that Tennessee holds the right of secession.

Mr. DEJARNETTE replied that he never presumed it.

Mr. STOKES—You said the fifteen Southern States.

Mr. DEJARNETTE wished to asked Mr. STOKES a question.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) objected. If this course was permitted, no District business would be done.

The Speaker *pro tem* (JOHN COCHRANE) decided Mr. DEJARNETTE out of order.

Mr. DEJARNETTE said it was apparent that Southern Representatives were subjected to the cruel operation of the gag law.

Mr. STOKES said he had no disposition to prevent Mr. DEJARNETTE from making a speech, but had only desired to put Tennessee where he believed she stands.

Mr. DEJARNETTE—Then I say fourteen Southern States hold to the right to secede. On the solution of this question may depend the future peace of the country.

Mr. GROW raised another point of order.

Mr. COX suggested that Mr. DEJARNETTE have leave to print the remainder of his remarks.

Mr. GROW had no objection to all gentlemen printing their speeches.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) objected.

The House resumed the consideration of the Railroad bill, and it was finally recommitted. Adjourned.

COURT-MARTIAL OF COL. CORCORAN.

A Constitutional Question Raised—Curious Decision of the Court—Legal Difficulties.

The Court met promptly at the appointed hour, all the parties being present.

Previous to the reading of the minutes, RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., counsel for Col. CORCORAN, addressed the Court. He read the section of the general regulations appertaining to Courts-martial under which the Court cannot recognize counsel, and is directed to resist any attempt on the part of counsel to address them. He desired to say to the Court that so long as by this law his own duty was rendered more laborious he had not complained, but, in this stage of the case, when they had gone into the taking of evidence, it seemed to him that he would not perform his duty to his client, unless he laid before the Court what he believed were his rights as counsel in this case. He then read to the Court the sixth section of the Constitution which provides that "in any trial in any Court whatever, the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend, in person and by counsel, as in civil cases." He contended that under that section he had a right to appear as counsel, and that the regulations were unconstitutional.

Judge-Advocate MEAD said there was every desire to yield the accused all his rights, but he did not believe that the Constitution meant to cover this case. He thought, upon cursory examination, that the Constitution meant to refer to criminal cases and trials by jury, where indictments were found. It had already been decided that the complainant could speak in explanation, and the same privilege had been accorded to counsel. He suggested that, in order to accommodate the matter without raising a constitutional question, the counsel should be permitted to make objections orally, and to address the Court in giving reasons. The law simply directed how the counsel should act.

Mr. O'GORMAN replied that at present, in the language of the regulations, he was not recognized as counsel, but only "tolerated as a friend of the accused." He said that if his right as counsel was admitted, it would be a matter of consideration how far that right should be exercised.

Judge-Advocate MEAD urged that the regulations simply directed how the counsel should act. There had been no objection to the counsel acting.

Col. POSTLEY, one of the members of the Court, suggested that when the question was raised in the course of the case it would be time enough to decide it.

The Court, after considerable deliberation, decided to recognize counsel—of course within the rules governing civil cases.

The JUDGE-ADVOCATE—I do not understand this as deciding the constitutional question.

The COURT—Oh, no. We don't decide any constitutional question.

The testimony was then taken as follows:

Capt. Bernard Reilly was the first witness sworn. He testified as follows—I am Captain of the Brigade Lancers.

Q.—Did Col. Corcoran order you to parade in October last?

Objected to by counsel for accused, on the ground that it had not been legally proven that the order was served on Col. Corcoran, and that the specification was defective in not charging specific acts of disobedience of orders.

The Court admitted the question.

Testimony resumed—Col. Corcoran did not order me to parade at the Prince of Wales Reception; I do not remember to have received any order in relation to the parade; our company is attached to the Sixty-ninth Regiment; it was attached in October last.

Adjutant McKean was the next witness, he testified as follows: Have been Adjutant of the Sixty-ninth Regiment over three years; orders from the Colonel to company officers are promulgated through the Adjutant; a portion of the orders are filed in the order book. [The Judge-Advocate here questioned the witness and found that he had not brought the Regimental Order Book which he was directed to his suppœna to bring with him.] The witness stated that he had not brought the book because it was not written up.

Under these circumstances the Judge Advocate asked an adjournment. The Court was averse to adjourning and thought the information might be obtained without the book.

Testimony Resumed—Q.—Did Col. Corcoran order the Sixty-ninth Regiment to parade on the 11th of October last?

Mr. O'Gorman objected on the same ground as before, with the addition, that as one act of disobedience was already proven a second could not be proven under the same specification.

The question was admitted and repeated

A.—Not that I know of, Sir; I think if he had ordered the Regiment out I should have known it, as Adjutant of the Regiment; all the orders do not pass through me; all orders for regimental parades are supposed to pass through me, but I think they do not.

The Judge Advocate here renewed his request for an adjournment, on the ground that he could proceed no further without the book.

The Court adjourned to Friday, the 18th inst., at 4½ P. M.

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